The Outlook

AUGUST 29, 1917

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PENSIONS OR INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS?

Increasing interest is manifested in the proposal that the Government, instead of giving pensions to its disabled soldiers and sailors and to the dependents of those killed in the service of their country, shall provide its military forces with war insurance. A bill to this effect has already been introduced in Congress which would give to soldiers a chance to secure insurance at rates based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality plus an interest charge of three and a half per cent a year. Such a bill assumes, of course, that the Government itself will be liable for the increased premiums made necessary by the hazardous occupations in which our soldiers and sailors are engaged.

Life insurance officials have proposed to the Government that Congress establish a soldiers' indemnity fund, and that each soldier or sailor be given an indemnity contract stating specifically the various contingencies for which the Government promises to pay the indemnity. This would in effect extend the workingmen's compensation idea to the fighting men of our Army and Navy.

The question of soldiers' pensions and soldiers' insurance is a very complicated one. So much depends on the adjustment of rates and indemnities that plans excellent in principle may be easily vitiated by defects in detail. The question is one which requires technical knowledge and scientific study of the highest order.

The country will look with relief on any system which minimizes the chance for fraud and waste existing in the old pension system, yet, in its anxiety to do away with the abuses of the pension system, we believe that the Government should take great care not to destroy or to weaken the established insurance agencies of the country. A well-regulated private insurance system is a tremendous social asset.

THE DRAFT LAW SUSTAINED

The first Federal Judge to pass on the constitutionality of the Draft Law is Judge Emory Speer, of the Southern District of Georgia.

In confirming the constitutionality of the Law Judge Speer dismissed the pleas of the two Negroes who had taken habeas corpus proceedings in an effort to escape imprisonment for failure to register. The two Negroes, it is reported, were guided largely by the advice of Thomas E. Watson, the venomous-tongued editor of the "Jeffersonian," whose paper played a notorious part in arousing the popular feeling responsible for the lynching of Leo M. Frank.

The chief plea in behalf of the two Negroes was that the Draft Law was in conflict with the clause in the Constitution forbidding enslavement or involuntary servitude. Judge Speer in denying this plea said: "To agree to this contention we must conclude that a soldier is a slave. Nothing could be more abhorrent to the truth."

It was also argued that Congress had not the power to send troops to foreign lands. Judge Speer in denying this contention said:

> If this is true, then indeed is our country impotent. Then must its people indeed suffer in their own homes, in their cities and on their farms, all the horrors of invasive war. Its military leaders must ignore the settled principle of their science, that the best defensive is the most vigorous offensive.

It is obvious to any one even slightly familiar with the Constitution of the United States that, as Judge Speer said, "our organic law does not so shackle the gigantic energies of the great Republic."

On the same day on which this decision was rendered in Georgia by Judge Speer, Judge Manton, of the United States District Court in New York City, rendered a decision of equal importance to the maintenance of the Draft Law. Before Judge Manton two members of a local exemption board pleaded guilty to the charge of having taken bribes to exempt men from service. Their trial was swift and decisive. The fact that they pleaded guilty did not prevent Judge Manton from imposing upon them the extreme imprisonment provided for by the law. In passing sentence Judge Manton said: "I regret that the law does not empower the Court to inflict a heavier sentence in these cases." The enormity of the offense against the Government committed by these two men cannot be exaggerated. The promptness of their conviction, however, makes up to some extent for the lightness of their punishment—two years in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

The effect of these convictions should be as wholesome as the effect of the decision rendered by Judge Speer in Georgia, and should by contrast emphasize the unselfishness of the volunteer service rendered honestly and loyally by thousands of exemption boards all over the country.

NEW DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS AND A WASHINGTON RUMOR

The War Department has announced the names of the officers who are to be divisional commanders of the training camps for the divisions of the National Guard and the new National Army. In this list are the names of six men who have been departmental commanders, three of whom rank General Pershing, Commander of the Expeditionary Force in France. These three are Major-General J. Franklin Bell, who has been Commander of the Department of the East; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, Commander of the Central Department; and Major-General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Southeastern Department. The order of the War Department places these three men exactly on a level, so far as their present opportunities for service are concerned, with many others very much their junior in rank, two of whom have been taken recently into the Federal service from the National Guard. It seems strange to find the senior major-general of the Army placed on a level with militia generals, who, no matter how great their patriotism or their ability, cannot in the nature of things have had the experience or the training of the man who served the country so well as the Military Governor of Cuba, in the Philippines, and in the development of the system of intensive training which the country has adopted for the vast armies which must be raised.

Incidentally, the names of some of the brigadier-generals recently appointed from the Guard rather serve to minimize the value of some of the arguments which were made against the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as a brigadier-general when he recently offered his services to his country. Certainly some of the men who have now been appointed brigadier-generals

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cannot lay claim to a tithe of the military and executive experience possessed by Mr. Roosevelt.

One of the brigadiers nominated, but whose nomination has since been withdrawn on the ground that he had a broken leg, was Henry De Witt Hamilton, of New York. General Hamilton has held no command in the line since he resigned his captaincy in the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn in 1895. He owes his title of General to an appointment as Adjutant-General of New York State at the hands of ex-Governor Sulzer.

The "Sun," in its issue of August 22, publishes a report from Washington which is interesting in this connection. This report recounts a rumor that the Administration is contemplating the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt to the command of an expeditionary force to be sent to Russia. This report states that perhaps one hundred thousand soldiers may be sent. Recommendation that Colonel Roosevelt with an expeditionary force be sent to Russia comes, it is said, "from the Administration's inner circles of advisers on military and naval problems."

It has generally proved advisable in the past to wait until rumors which originate in "inner circles" take definite official form before placing too great credence in their authenticity.

IDEALS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS

The announcement of the detail of Major-General Wood as a commander of a division of the new National Army adds timeliness to the many other reasons which exist for the publication here of a telegram which he sent to the three officers' training camps in the Southeastern Department just before their completion. General Wood's telegram expresses in words the ideals he himself has continuously expressed in acts. Of the men who were completing their course of training he says:

> They must always remember that, while discipline must be strict and the performance of duty rigidly insisted upon, all this can be accomplished without destroying the self-respect of the soldier, and that the performance of official duty should always be marked by self-control and courtesy. Nothing is gained and much is lost if these are not always maintained. The self-respect of the soldier is vital to his success. Destroy this, and you have a man with a poor spirit and consequently a poor soldier and an army which will never go through to the end. The most cordial and friendly relations between officers and men can exist without any loss of official status or control on the part of the officer. In developing the armies of the Republic this must always be borne in mind. They must strive to build up that feeling of confidence and interdependence between officers and men which must be present if the Army is to have the real spirit which will carry it on to victory and final success, and they should always remember that their conduct, appearance, and performance of duty is noted by every man in their commands, and, as they perform their duty and conduct themselves in the affairs of life, so will those under them, in the great majority of cases, shape their conduct. If they want the highest degree of efficiency, they must themselves be in the highest degree efficient. They must place upon every man who comes under their command the impress of duty and loyalty.

The difference between such a conception of the task of the officers of an army and the Prussian conception of the proper attitude of an officer towards his men does not need to be pointed out. Perhaps in this connection it may be worth while to recall the fact that the ideals of General Wood are also the fundamental ideals of the democratic army of France. General Pétain, at a recent review of American troops, as reported by Mr. Heywood Broun in the New York "Tribune," urged all officers to know their men and to get on such terms with them that the soldiers would not be afraid to speak freely. Military discipline, which properly forbids familiarity between officers and men, does not, in the armies of democratic nations, forbid recognition of the fundamental humanities.

MISSIONS FROM OUR ALLIES

The hearty welcome given in this country to the Missions from Belgium and Japan is strong evidence of the increasing appreciation of the fact that the Allied nations are working in unison for a common cause.

The Belgian Mission, headed by Baron Moncheur, heard in New York earnest expressions of this feeling, and in particular recognition of the courage and steadfastness of Belgium and its claim to American sympathy. No public dinner took place because Belgium is a nation in mourning, but at a private dinner Mayor Mitchel voiced the sympathy of this country and the unbounded admiration of its people for the indomitable spirit of Belgium, and pledged, so far as he might, America's faith and effort to the restoration of Belgian territory and the security of Belgium's national integrity against aggression in the future. Baron Moncheur replied with deep feeling, and declared that now that America has entered the lists against Prussian autocracy he felt that the cause of Belgium and of civilization is safe.

The Japanese Mission, with Viscount Ishii at its head as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, was welcomed on the Pacific coast with enthusiasm, and elaborate preparations were made for its reception in Washington on August 22. Viscount Ishii has expressed the belief that the unity of feeling between Japan and the United States as regards the present war "makes it possible for every fair-minded man to believe that there are no pending questions between America and Japan which, approached in this spirit, are not susceptible of honorable and fair adjustment."

A WEEK OF ALLIED VICTORY

It is gratifying to be able to record the week ending August 22 as one of substantial gain for our allies. It is an evidence of the general progress that no fewer than four great offensives have been going on simultaneously.

Most notable of all has been the renewed offensive of the French north of Verdun. The French army attacked along a line some twelve miles from west to east, extending from Avocourt Wood (west of the Meuse River) eastward across the river to Talou Ridge, an important strategic point. Gains were made all along this line, and as one result the Germans have been driven out of sight of the town of Verdun. On the western end of this line fierce fighting took place at the famous Dead Man's Hill, now at last again entirely in possession of the French. At the eastern end of the line the Germans are now over two miles north and back from Fort Douaumont, which was the first point of importance to be taken by them in their original advance. Counter-attacks by the Germans in this section have been firmly met and repulsed. The new battle of Verdun is a complete answer to those who have been waiting impatiently for a new French offensive.

Not less important has been the new offensive of the Italians. They have crossed the Isonzo River at a new point, and they claim to have taken over thirteen thousand prisoners. They have made a valuable advance on the Carso Plateau, and, as their advance along the coast toward Trieste cannot move faster than the corresponding advance along the Plateau, the total result of the drive is of importance in the campaign against Trieste. The fighting was extremely fierce, and the artillery action in particular was unprecedented on this front.

The other two advances were by the British and French in the neighborhood of Lens and on the Loos front. Lens still remained in whole or in part in the possession of the Germans up to August 22, but the British were firmly holding Hill 70, recently captured by the Canadians in a splendid and brilliant attack. On the line northeast of Ypres counter-attacks have been repelled and some advance made.

It is more and more evident that the policy of the Allies on the western line is, not to feign an attack on one point and really attack another, but to attack one point after another with serious purpose, and thus to take and hold enemy ground and in time develop a smashing offensive at the weakest point.

The Rumanians also have been fighting bravely on the eastern extremity of the German and Austrian line in Rumania. Accounts declare that the small but heroic Rumanian army is distinguishing itself by its steadfastness and its willingness to attack larger forces. It has been one of the most unfortunate features of the Russian breakdown that Rumania has not had the support in this sector which had been expected. Recent despatches, however, indicate that the Russians are again beginning to fight with energy in that part of their line.

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THE COAL SITUATION

It had been intimated that President Wilson was on the point of putting the power granted him by recent legislation in respect to coal prices and distribution into the hands of a single commissioner who should bear the same relation to the coal question that Mr. Hoover does to food matters. It was a surprise, therefore, when on August 21 the President himself issued an order fixing the price of soft or bituminous coal all over the country. The price as made at the mines is provisional only, and is, the President states, subject to reconsideration. The President also declares that further action later will tend to insure a fair and equitable control of prices and distribution, not only at the mines, but at the hands of the middlemen and the retailers. The prices fixed for soft coal are much lower than those which have lately prevailed. In the case of Virginia coal, which is taken as furnishing the general ratio of reduction elsewhere, the new prices are estimated to involve a reduction of about forty-four per cent.

Before this order was issued the President had appointed Judge Robert S. Lovett as his agent to superintend the problem of priority of coal over other shipments. This applies particularly to the Northwest, where it has been said that shipment of coal by way of the Great Lakes was unduly delayed through the action of the railways in using their cars for more profitable freight, such as iron ores. In their desire to get the latter class of freight it is said that empty coal cars were going back toward the Northwest. The railway officers, however, declare that the coal shortage in the Northwest is due to shortage of cars for meeting the increased demand, and that more coal is carried than last year.

The present action about coal does not, of course, affect the private consumer of anthracite coal. If it is true, as has been said, that last spring, when consumers were paying from $7.50 to $12 a ton for anthracite coal, the working miner received per ton only $1.87 and the railway received only $1.55 for freight, it is pretty evident that there is room for an intensive study of the question as to where the rest of the money paid by the private consumer went.

THE TWO OPPORTUNITIES AT MINNEAPOLIS

The so-called People's Council announces that early next month it will hold a convention at Minneapolis. The People's Council, and especially its offshoot known as the Workmen's Council, claim to represent the American labor movement. According to the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations, it does not represent it. Its aim, they declare, is not so much towards alleviating the condition of labor as it is against American victory in the war, for it is discovered that the purposes of the People's Council are in accord with the present needs of the German Government.

Hence the opponents of the People's Council have themselves formed an organization called the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, with headquarters at 280 Broadway, New York City. With admirable aggressiveness, it, too, has called a convention to be held at Minneapolis next month.

This is as it should be. At Minneapolis will occur the sharp cleavage which divides non-Americans from Americans. And at Minneapolis, too, the disproportionate limelight on the first element may be reduced. Minneapolis people have been quick to grasp this; as the Minneapolis "Journal" says: "A public meeting to discourage the conduct of the war has a pro-German influence wholly out of proportion to its true weight. Ten traitors standing together in a public place and yelling in unison may do more shifting of popular sentiment than a hundred patriots silently thinking at home. We can count the ten and we can hear their loud disloyalty, but we have no tally on the number of the loyal hundred or on their silent sentiments."

Americans should not allow their loyal sentiments to remain silent. Let them emphasize them—by spectacular methods, if need be. Let them come back, as the Minneapolis "Journal" advises, to "the torchlight procession and the liberty rally, the show of numbers and the concerted shouting." The city of Minneapolis will do its share in that direction, we do not doubt, reflecting the sentiment of the sane and solid citizens of America.

The effect of such a demonstration will, we believe, be wholesome on all German agents in this country. What Mr. Root, returning from Russia, most wants us to understand seems to be not so much Russia's strength as America's danger. It is not alone in Russia, he says, that German agents are working evil to stable governments. As he warned at the Union League Club meeting in New York City, "There are men walking about in this city to-night who ought to be taken out and shot at sunrise. Understand, it is only a question of time when they will meet this fate."

All success, then, to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in its fight against those who, whatever their motives, are saying and doing things, as the Alliance charges, "antagonistic to the triumph of the democratic principle in this war, and just as unmistakably helpful to the cause of the autocratic Teutonic alliance."

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK

Nominations for the office of Mayor of New York are made in the primaries or by nominating petitions. Only those names can be submitted to the vote in the primaries that are designated by petitions.

There is no doubt whatever that the present Mayor of New York, who has proved himself to be a really great executive, John Purroy Mitchel, will be a candidate for re-election. At present it seems to be almost equally determined that his principal opponent, the candidate of Tammany Hall, will be a hitherto comparatively unknown citizen, John F. Hylan, who has been a county Judge of Brooklyn.

Mr. Hylan was selected by a group who were known as "Democratic fusionists." These so-called fusionists included representatives of Tammany Hall. It was supposed at first that Mr. Hylan was chosen after an understanding between Charles F. Murphy, the head of Tammany Hall, and W. R. Hearst, establisher of the Hearst newspapers. It is also supposed that the selection was due to the influence or political skill of one or two of the Brooklyn leaders. In the meantime there has been something like a revolt of Tammany district leaders. Since the action as regards Mr. Hylan, however, petitions have been filed for the designation of Mr. Hearst himself as a candidate. It is reported that these petitions were collected without Mr. Hearst's knowledge or consent, and that he does not intend to be a candidate.

On the other hand, the political trick of first selecting a weak opponent before running one's self is familiar and frequently succeeds. Whether this has happened in the case of the contest for the Tammany nomination remains to be seen. It is also recorded that a large number of petitioners for the Hearst nomination have been of the German-American variety, in recognition of Mr. Hearst's obvious tenderness for German opinion. It is going to be very difficult for Tammany to avoid becoming the agent of pro-German, and therefore disloyal, propaganda in the coming city campaign. Political wisdom would indicate an avoidance of any such possibility, but, though Tammany has often shown political craft, it has not always shown political wisdom.

Mr. Mitchel has been one of the leaders of America on the side of the cause for which the Allies are fighting, and his courage and frankness have brought him the respect of honest citizens, whatever their political opinion may be. William M. Bennett, who has served in the State Legislature, has filed his petition for designation in the Republican primaries. It is hardly conceivable, however, that the Republicans can be so fatuous as to do anything to divide the non-partisan forces—Democratic, Republican, Progressive, and Independent—which are now behind the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel.

PICKERS PINCHING APPLES

From a correspondent in the State of Washington we learn that for months the farmers there have been anxious because they fear the destruction of their crops by fire.

There have also been indications that the crops have been otherwise injured; recently an agitator belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World, speaking in Spokane, openly advised that fruit-pickers secretly pinch with their fingers the

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apples which they are paid to pick in order that the fruit might be rejected as defective after shipment to distant points.

The lumber strike in the State of Washington and adjoining States has been sufficient to delay somewhat the building of the army cantonments, a good deal more the building of ships, and a great deal the building of aircraft—the last-named industry being peculiarly dependent upon the straight grain of the Pacific yellow spruce.

The activities of the Industrial Workers of the World have been directed, not only towards threatening men who wanted to work, but also to opposition to the draft. Some of these agitators have been arrested by Federal troops at the instance of local authorities. The headquarters at Spokane of the Industrial Workers of the World of the Pacific Northwest have now been closed by the Federal soldiers. Those found there have been arrested pending an investigation as to what individuals were responsible for the call recently sent out for a general strike. This strike was to compel Federal authorities and State governments to release all Industrial Workers of the World prisoners, regardless of the reasons for which they were arrested. The arrests were made after city and county commissions had appealed to the Government for the Federal Army to take control of the situation.

The idea underlying the Industrial Workers of the World is that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common, and that between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize the machinery of production, abolish the wage system, and take possession of the earth.

This in general. In order to destroy the wage system in the Pacific Northwest in particular, and have all industry controlled by laborers without capital, the Industrial Workers of the World in that region have apparently engaged in work only with the aim of stirring up discontent among their fellow-laborers, so as to cause a shut-down of work or its continuance in a fatally crippled condition. This doctrine has been preached by a few cunning Anarchistic leaders to a loosely organized body of ignorant, irresponsible men.

The alien element among those men is strong. Many of them are without homes of their own. Economically they are avowedly without desire for any continuous peaceful employment. Politically they are precious agents of our enemy. The bearing of the Industrial Workers of the World as well as the People's Council, together with other seditious influences, on the war is pointed out elsewhere in this issue.

PROHIBITION IN PORTO RICO

The Outlook in its issue of August 1 reported the fact that Porto Rico had "gone dry" by a popular vote. The Misses Leitch, of the International Reform Bureau, write us from Bayamon, Porto Rico, protesting that The Outlook gave the impression that "Porto Ricans got prohibition without any help from the people of the United States, and that it was better so, and that prohibition was secured apparently with little effort, and that the use of intoxicants by the Porto Ricans was not considered a serious matter, and that the drinking done here was mainly by American residents and visitors."

According to the Misses Leitch, there was very little interest shown in Porto Rico in the question of prohibition, or even of temperance, until about eighteen months ago. At that time, they inform us, the International Reform Bureau sent out some three thousand circular letters which aroused the efforts of the missionaries of the ten Protestant bodies working in Porto Rico, the native Porto Rican ministers, the leading priests of the Catholic Church, and the prominent people throughout the island. Soon the battle between the liquor forces and the prohibition forces was on. "The prohibitionists adopted as their emblem the cocoanut; the liquor forces adopted as their emblem the black bottle." When the forces of prohibition won their victory, the editor of "El Combate" published an editorial, of which the Misses Leitch have been good enough to send us a translation:

> The people of North America invited us to choose between being whole in body and soul or going through the path that leads or might lead to the most profound degradation. Notwithstanding the gold that was thrown broadcast by mercenary hands interested in buying immoral triumphs, buying consciences that have not many scruples, . . . notwithstanding the election frauds carried out in many a town by the perverted Judases who are never lacking in every human society, . . . the people of Porto Rico have shown in this, their hour of trial, that there was not money enough in the safes of the enemies of democracy to buy them, because they have been rising in the scale of social culture so as not to stupidly sell their consciences and the future of their sons. The sign of native dignity (the cocoanut) has triumphed over against the sign of collective prostitution (the bottle) which they tried to impose upon us.

If in our original editorial we gave the impression that the American people had no influence upon the prohibition victory in Porto Rico, we beg the privilege of making suitable amends. It occurs to us, however, that the seeds of prohibition, no matter how energetically they were scattered during the eighteen months which preceded the vote in question, must have fallen on ground of unusual fertility; otherwise those three thousand circulars and the campaign which the Misses Leitch describe must have been of almost miraculous potency.

We are glad that America co-operated with Porto Rico in its temperance reform, but we are gladder still that Porto Rico was permitted to make the final decision on this question for itself.

WHERE LILIES MUST SPIN

In Maryland, on August 19, an interesting experiment began. It was on this day that the Maryland Compulsory Work Law went into effect. This law provides that able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years inclusive not regularly and continuously employed may be assigned to work in occupations carried on by the State, county, or the city of Baltimore, or by private employers, whenever, because of the state of war, the Governor determines such assignment to be necessary. If a State has the right to conscript men for military service, it may be argued that, in time of war, it has an equal right to make use of the labors of those of its citizens who are either willingly or unwillingly out of employment.

Governor Harrington, of Maryland, by proclamation, has declared that the following occupations are covered by the law: agricultural and horticultural work of all kinds, cannery work of all kinds, State, county, and Baltimore city road and street work of all kinds.

If this law is carried into effect, Maryland will not be a popular State for those who are chronic sufferers from what the patent-medicine circulars describe as "that tired feeling." Nor will it be a happy hunting-ground either for the idle rich or for those other gentlemen of leisure who indefatigably search for opportunities to shovel snow in July and weed gardens in December.

WE ACQUIRE A FLAG

It has been announced that the United States Shipping Board, created by Congress for the purpose of building a National merchant fleet destined, more or less, to cover the seven seas and to bid defiance to the ubiquitous U-boats of Germany, has approved a design for a flag.

Perhaps the inference of this sentence is rather unfair. The Shipping Board has done something besides this. But of course, since trade follows the flag, how can trade follow the flag unless it has a flag to follow? A flag is a vital necessity to any merchant fleet, and the country will not care how much money is used up in the production of these flags if only the ships can be found to fly them. Incidentally, the emblem of our expected National merchant marine will have a white ground on which is a shield supported by a blue anchor. The shield bears three stars and thirteen stripes. The initials of the United States Shipping Board appear to the left and to the right of the shield.

Perhaps of more direct value in overcoming the U-boat than the selection of a flag by the Shipping Board is the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that all ships leaving American ports must comply with certain regulations of the Treasury

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

"ANNEXATIONS AND INDEMNITIES!"

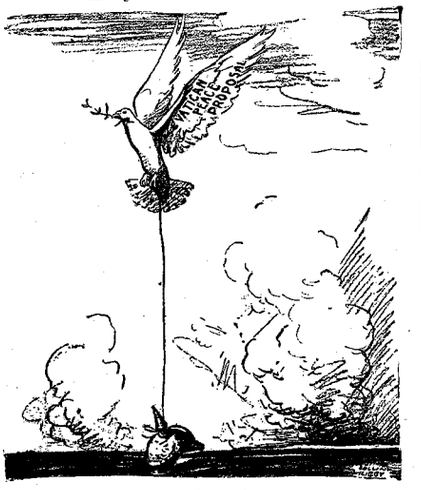
TAMMANY WANTS THE WHOLE MAP

Kirby in the New York World

THE CONSCRIPT

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION BEGINS ITS CAMPAIGN

Kirby in the New York World



WEIGHTED DOWN

THE DOVE MUST GET RID OF THE PRUSSIAN INCUBUS

Joh. Braakensiek in De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)

I CAME

I SAW

I DEPARTED

THE CHINESE SITUATION

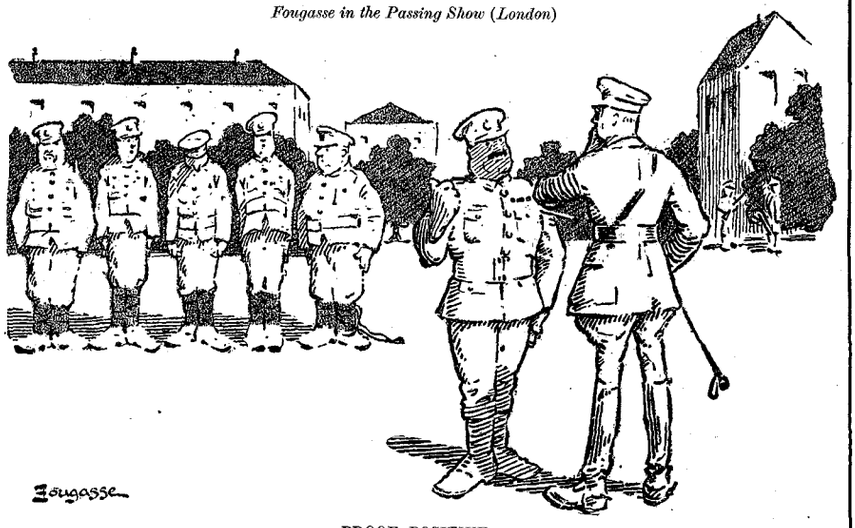
THE YOUNG EMPEROR'S BRIEF TASTE OF GLORY

From "Il 420" (Florence, Italy)

THE ROMAN WOLF ON HIS WAY TO TRIESTE

AN ITALIAN CARTOON ON THE CAMPAIGN

Fougasse in the Passing Show (London)



PROOF POSITIVE

Officer: "That's a pretty awkward lot you've got now, sergeant."
Sorely Tried Sergeant-Instructor: "They are that, sir. It's the like o' them, sir, as brings 'ome to us what a horrible thing this war is, sir!"

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Department if they do not wish to be heavily penalized by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

These regulations provide that all ships sailing from our ports must be armed in accordance with the recommendations of the Navy Department, that all ships shall be painted in accordance with a system recommended by the Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board and the Ship Protection Committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to diminish visibility, and that each steamer sailing from the United States must carry a sufficient supply of smokeless fuel for two daylight periods and also carry certain approved devices for creating a smoke screen.

The adoption of these simple precautions has been advocated for many weeks. It is only surprising that they have not been made compulsory before.

JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES

Dr. Doremus Scudder, an authority on Japan, has published in "The Friend" of Honolulu a timely survey of Japanese politics.

Three political parties pre-empt the field, he says. One, the Kenseikai, is headed by Viscount Kato, Foreign Minister in the late Okuma Cabinet. This party dominated the preceding lower house and its leaders composed the Government. "It is Japanese," says Dr. Scudder, "for the executive Government to win at elections. It sees to it that this is done. But the scandals connected with this victory, added to the fiasco of the demands upon China, proved too much for the Okuma Government, and Japan's Grand Old Man was obliged to resign." The present Premier, Count Terauchi, affirms Dr. Scudder, "sensed the fact that if Japan does not win China's friendship her hope of being Asia's leader is gone; so he reversed the folly of Viscount Kato's demands and began to treat the Republic with some courtesy. He has made an excellent Premier." But General Terauchi heads no party.

The political party called the Kokuminto stands for the principle that the Government must be held responsible to the majority in the lower house. A small party, it recently received the addition of the Kenseikai party.

The Seiyukai party has been "Prince Ito's political machine" and decided to support Count Terauchi. At the recent election it won a notable victory, although the Kokuminto significantly won a few seats more than it had in the previous lower house. At a time when a war is being carried on by the forces of democracy against the forces of autocracy it may seem strange that Japan should be on the side of the democratic forces. But democracy, we see from these reports, is progressing there also.

As to the relations with ourselves, "the logic of the situation," as Dr. Scudder prophesies, "points to a closer intimacy between Japan and America. . . . Japan to-day is dazed. She is in a new world with just one familiar face, her first and always best friend, America." Dr. Scudder points out the opportunity before us for clinching this friendship. "The American people," he says, "seem kindlier disposed to Japan than in many years, and this feeling is reciprocated. . . . If only the door to naturalization to Japanese long resident in our country who have honestly identified themselves with us and desire to be numbered in our citizenship could be opened, the effect would be incalculable. It would cost America nothing and it would forever bind these two great peoples in the closest of amicable relations. Is it too much to hope that our Nation will do this?"

MAJOR WINCHELL'S LETTUCE

Major Wallace Winchell is the superintendent of the Salvation Army Industrial Home at Jersey City, and was in Belgium last year doing Salvation Army relief work and reporting to Mr. Hoover.

The Major had an interesting experience the other day. According to the New York "Evening Sun," he drove into Gansevoort Market with a load of lettuce, only to find himself boycotted as an outsider; he then turned to Jersey City retail storekeepers, who would pay no more than two-thirds of a cent a head, though they were selling stale, wilted lettuce at ten cents a head.

Nearly three million more gardens have been cultivated this year than were cultivated last year. There has been a consequent enormous increase of vegetables. Much of the increase is used by our people, who now see the wisdom of eating more vegetables, anyway, and who also wish thus to replace some of the meat and wheat bread that they have to abandon. But Major Winchell's experience, which he confirms in a personal letter to The Outlook, supplies a typical illustration of the fact that much of the present surplus will be wasted unless we have special markets or more preserving facilities.

We have not special markets. As to the preserving facilities, there are cold storage, canning, and drying. The capacity of present cold-storage plants for even the hardier vegetables and fruits is insufficient. If we had, under the Hoover control, National storage plants in the vicinity of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other shipping points, certain problems in checking speculation as well as in conserving products would be solved. At all events, this is what Major Winchell says.

Canning and drying are thus the main alternatives to waste. Canning is common; not so drying. The drying of vegetables and fruits, however, is an important adjunct to canning; it obtains results obtained in no other way; its process is simple and its cost slight. For city dwellers especially it is advantageous, for little storage space is required; a hundred pounds of fresh vegetables will reduce to ten pounds in drying.

Practically all vegetables and fruits may be dried. The three chief methods are those of sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. The first method is well known—that of spreading slices of fruit or vegetables on muslin lengths and exposing them to the sun. Drying by artificial heat is done in an oven or on top of a stove (the trays being suspended over the stove) or in any specially built drier. Drying by air blast includes the use of an electric fan, which, according to the "Home Drying Manual," published by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, is put close to one end of stacked trays on which sliced vegetables and fruits have been placed, the air current being directed along the trays lengthwise. By this process only two to three hours are needed for drying cauliflower and string beans, two and a half to three for cabbage and beets, and three to four for peas and corn.

If never before has there been such an increase in gardening, never before has there been such an increase in practical methods of preserving summer stock for winter use.

THE POPE AND THE WAR

THE Pope's peace proposal has been officially published since our last issue went to press, but in that issue it was accurately foreshadowed. That the Roman Catholic Church does not regard war as essentially indefensible, since it has often taken part in the wars of the past, Mr. Speranza's article on another page makes clear. Mr. Speranza makes it equally clear that the opinion of the Pope on political questions such as those arising out of the present war has only a moral authority.

"Germania," a Catholic organ in Germany, well says of the Pope's proposal that in making it he acts in his temporal character as a neutral sovereign. Loyalty to the Pope does not require of Roman Catholics the acceptance of his political opinions. "We owe allegiance to the President," says the report of the Knights of Columbus, recently referred to in these pages, "as Chief Executive of the United States, and regard him as supreme in all that concerns our civil and political life, just as we owe allegiance to the Pope as head of our Church, and regard him as supreme in all that concerns our religion."

A simple illustration may make clear to our Protestant readers this distinction, clear enough to all Roman Catholic Churchmen. When Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, disbanded a battalion of Negro troops for their participation in a disturbance at Brownsville, Texas, he acted with authority. No officer of the United States Army could properly have criticised his action, and, though Senator Foraker attempted to call him to

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account for it in the United States Senate, he failed, because the act was one over which the United States Senate had no control. But when Theodore Roosevelt, while yet President of the United States, wrote a letter to the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, advocating an international arrangement for limiting the classes of cases which it is not possible to promise to arbitrate, and providing for the arbitration of all other cases, he spoke as an individual, and any citizen, whether an army officer or not, was at perfect liberty to advocate a different opinion.

In the present case the Pope speaks as an important individual, and his paper has received and is receiving careful consideration from the world's statesmen; but that paper has no binding authority. It is a suggestion, not a decree. There is nothing disloyal to him or to the Church which he represents in dissent from his opinion. It has no authority over either Roman Catholic or Protestant, and leaves all Americans, whether Jew, Protestant, agnostic, or Roman Catholic, free to agree with the opinion which the President expressed in his Flag Day speech last June respecting the masters of Germany: "'Peace, peace, peace,' has been the talk of Germany's Foreign Office for a year or more. . . . A little of the talk has been made public, but most of it has been private, through all sorts of channels. . . . The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. . . . Deep fear has entered their hearts. . . . If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantage still in their hands, they will have justified themselves before the German people. They will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it. . . . If they fail, their people will thrust them aside. . . . Do you not now understand the new intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose—the deceit of nations?" The President has well defined our object in this war: "To make the world safe for democracy." The world includes Germany as well as her opponents, and we do not see how it can be made safe for democracy without the absolute and final overthrow of the militaristic autocracy which has brought this terrible tragedy upon the nations.

RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY

It is now five months since Russia threw off the bonds of autocracy and declared herself a country in which the people should henceforth rule. Inchoate as Russian democracy still is, uncertain as remains the form into which it will fuse itself, one gain is sure: imperial autocracy is a thing of the past. Whether a republic or a constitutional monarchy shall be the outcome, the principles of liberty and self-government are assured. Democracy does not often turn back in its course. When France, staggering under defeat by Prussia and under the excesses of its own Communists, founded the present Republic, political prophets shook their wise heads and asked, How long will it last? Predictions of a short-lived republic and a reversion to some "strong man" as ruler were rife. Now the Republic of France is not far from the end of a half-century of existence, and it stands forth as one of the world's strongest and finest democracies. Russia may waver, but she has a hold on the idea of representative government which will endure. Fifty years hence, in all probability, in summing up the results of the great war, the liberation of Russia will stand forth as one great gain in the world's progress.

It is a hopeful indication of the safety of Russia's democracy that Mr. Elihu Root and the members of his Mission have returned with such favorable impressions of the situation, and that Mr. Lloyd George in his public utterances takes the same view. It is true that the common people in Russia have been made wild by the revolutionary fever; true that they did not all recognize the insidious danger of Prussia's counsel to seek peace without victory; true that they are much like schoolboys set loose, seeking excitement and enjoyment and listening with almost equal eagerness to all kinds of theories and ideals. But there is something deep and fine about the spirit of Russia. Every week that passes makes it more probable that reason will prevail and that Russia will not only choose democracy for herself, but will range herself with the great self-governing countries to make the world safe for democracy, and democracy safe in the world. A recent indication of Russia's intention to stand firm is the statement by Mr. Bakhmetieff, Russia's Ambassador to the United States: "It is considered in Russia that the very bases of the Vatican's proposals are inconsistent with the democratic aims of the Russian people in this war, and are not acceptable from that point of view."

Every week also makes it more possible that Russia may so far get her military forces under discipline that she may at least hold safely a chosen defensive line against Germany, keep German forces from fighting elsewhere, and return next year with a larger army than ever before (mere numbers of men have never been wanting), an army enormously strengthened by intelligent discipline and leadership, and most of all by a common purpose.

"KATYDID, KATYDIDN'T"

Mount Rainier has for a number of years been under a cloud. It may seem, perhaps, the natural thing for a mountain to be under a cloud, but in this case the cloud has been of a kind exceedingly annoying to any well-behaved, not to say beautiful, mountain. The cloud which rested on Mount Rainier's lofty head was a cloud of doubt as to whether it was really Mount Rainier at all.

After having been duly christened Mount Rainier by the late Mr. Vancouver, and having accepted this designation without at least any outward show of disapproval, Mount Rainier has for some time been forced to listen to a large group of people who insisted on calling him Tacoma. A very large proportion of this group have been residents, strangely enough, of the city by the same name. Although these fortunately situated people have found themselves in a steadily diminishing minority, many of them still cling to the hope of attaching the name of their city to the lofty peak which is the crowning glory of the Mount Rainier National Park.

If nobody in the city of Tacoma ever had to pass outside the boundaries of that city, and if nobody outside of Tacoma ever was privileged to enter the boundaries of that city, Tacoma might be permitted to continue to call Mount Rainier "Tacoma," or the Pacific Ocean "Tacoma," or even the world itself by that euphonious name. Strange as it may seem, however, to any one familiar with their devotion to their home city, Tacoma people do travel, and they are also glad to have other people—even from Seattle—take up their residence in the excellent urban settlement which insists on miscalling Mount Rainier. How otherwise could one "Watch Tacoma Grow"?

The historic arguments for calling Mount Rainier Mount Rainier have been, of course, of little use in combating Tacoma's claims. Like Whistler when he said, "I am not arguing with you, I am telling you," or like the man who said, "Of course I am open to conviction, but I'll be hanged if you can convince me," Tacoma stands four square to all the winds of criticism.

The force of the arguments in favor of the name of Mount Rainier has been summed up in the New York "Times" by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, a member of the United States Geographic Board, the final authority in the settlement of geographic disputes in this country. Dr. Merriam points out the importance of safeguarding long-established geographic names, and quotes the Director of the United States Geological Survey as saying that "there is no more reason for changing the name of Mount Rainier than for changing the names of other features in the same region, all mapped and named at the same time by Vancouver." Dr. Merriam dismisses the claim of priority of Tacoma as an Indian name on the ground that "Tacoma," or its Indian equivalent, meant merely "high snow mountain," and was applied by the various tribes of the Puget Sound region to the nearest snow mountain in their vicinity. Dr. Merriam quotes a distinguished list of geographers and surveyors who have all accepted the name of Mount Rainier, and cites the practical unanimity of all standard works of reference in applying this name to the much-debated mountain. He also quotes what the General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad is reported as saying to a delegation of Tacoma people who had protested against

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the use of the name Rainier. It will be remembered that it was the Northern Pacific Railroad Company which was largely responsible for starting this whole "katydid, katydidn't" controversy back in 1883. Said the General Passenger Agent:

> Gentlemen, we have carried this farce as far as we are going to for advertising purposes. The name has been officially declared to be Rainier, and that is what we shall call it. You can call it what you please.

It seems that this statement ought to have settled the question finally. Any geographical decision which has the basic authority of the advertising folders of a railway is surely beyond all question. What matters the mere confirmative approval of the Geographic Board or the Geological Coast Survey? The case for Tacoma has been carried to the highest court and has been lost.

A FALSE CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM

The current issue of "Munsey's Magazine" editorially renews its attack on the literary integrity of Robert Louis Stevenson.

To say that at the most it makes a mountain out of a molehill would be a very moderate statement. There is no question whatever that Stevenson knew that the plot idea of his story "The Bottle Imp" was one of those folk-lore myths the exact roots of which cannot be traced. He found this plot idea in an old English play. In every publication of the story made in book form due acknowledgment was made. "Munsey's" charge of "crime" and "plagiarism" and "literary larceny," elaborately worked up for sensational purposes, in the ultimate analysis comes down to the charge that when "The Bottle Imp" appeared in the New York "Herald" no note of acknowledgment appeared. As everybody connected with newspaper publication knows, such an omission is not necessarily to be charged to Stevenson, and is of the very slightest importance when the vagueness of Stevenson's indebtedness is considered. Moreover, in the current issue of "Munsey's," in which that magazine renews its charges, is printed a letter from Mr. Stephen Chalmers, who has written much and well about Stevenson, and knows the history of the Stevenson manuscripts intimately. Mr. Chalmers states that Mr. Stevenson did not personally sell the story to the New York "Herald," and adduces facts to show that it is doubtful whether he had any knowledge of such a sale.

The writer in "Munsey's" now prints in parallel "a few of the similarities and a few of the possible calculated differences" between the story which appeared in "Popular Tales and Romances" in 1823 and Stevenson's story. We hope that every one who has read "Munsey's" original charges will read this so-called parallel. Certainly nothing more is needed to convince an unprejudiced reader that there is nothing whatever in Stevenson's story that can also be found in the earlier story except the simple root idea, namely, the sale of a bottle which contains the power of granting any wish made by the possessor and which must be sold always for a less sum than that paid for it, with dire consequences to the man who dies with it in his possession. This curious idea is common to early German folk-lore, to the play referred to in Stevenson's acknowledgment, and to the story which appeared in 1823 in the "Popular Tales." There is not a particle of evidence that Stevenson ever saw the "Popular Tales" story.

We agree cordially with Mr. Chalmers in the letter referred to above when he says that "one feels that if this monstrously petty charge is sustained, most of the world's literary monuments should be torn down by an infuriated populace." If any one doubts the originality and beauty of Stevenson's treatment in Hawaiian surroundings and Hawaiian character of a rough and crude plot idea which had been used more than once before, let him turn to the delightful story in Stevenson's works. He will assuredly rise from the reading with a renewed belief that it is in essence one of the most original, as it certainly is one of the most charming, short stories in the English language.

SAPPERS AND MINERS IN AMERICA

"AID and comfort" can be given to the enemy not only by conscious traitors, but also by the unconscious tools of astute enemies, and even by people who regard themselves as idealists and martyrs. Whatever their intent may be, however, they are public enemies if they give strength to the common foe or weaken resistance to him. If a troop of invaders have lost their way, the man who serves as their guide may do so because he feels sorry for anybody who is lost, but, though he may act out of what he regards as humanitarianism, he is serving the forces of the enemy as truly as if he were a spy in their employ. Germany is carrying on sapping and mining operations in this country. She is working, not in its soil, but in the minds of its people. Those who help on the work that Germany is doing are serving Germany's cause, and, whether they know it or not, are doing what they can to bring defeat to America and America's free institutions.

There are three chief ways of helping Germany on American soil:

1. To make the issues of the war seem confused, or sordid, or foreign to the interests of the American people.
2. To create or foster the feeling that America and her friends cannot win, and that Germany and her satellites are too strong to be beaten.
3. To arouse in the minds of Americans suspicion and distrust of our allies, and thus to bring about disunion.

Apply these tests to what people say, to what newspapers print, to what organizations do, and in most cases you will be able to separate the loyal from the disloyal and seditious.

SOAP-BOX ORATORS

The other night in New York City on a Broadway corner there was a meeting of the so-called Friends of Irish Freedom. One of the speakers was denouncing our ally Great Britain, denouncing the United States too, and calling Washington and Franklin "greater traitors than Roger Casement." This characterization of treason was more than a militant bystander could brook. He protested and tried to stop the continuance of such utterances. Instead of arresting their author, the police arrested the patriotic citizen. He was no other than Cleveland Moffett, the well-known magazine writer. He was honorably discharged by the magistrate before whom he was brought.

The American Government and the American Nation have recently been derided at public meetings, and, under one guise or another, Germany has been more than proportionately encouraged by such "aid and comfort." Sir Roger Casement was a German tool, and the soap-box orator knew it. The Friends of Irish Freedom were really friends of German victory. Sinn Fein has been supposed to be a synonym for Irish independence. We find it also a cloak for German propaganda. As the New York "Times" puts it: "Fighting against Germany, the United States will not endure the transportation here of the reckless and shameless German side-show now having its brief hour in Ireland."

We hope that other citizens will follow Mr. Moffett's example and attend meetings, making notes of any disloyal utterances, procuring the names of the speakers, applying to the nearest magistrates for warrants, and pressing the cases until conviction is obtained.

REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS

But there are speakers occupying positions far more exalted than soap-boxes—Representatives and Senators of the United States. According to the Constitution, treason does not consist only "in levying war" against the United States, but also "in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." When a Representative like Mr. Mason, of Illinois, introduces a bill to repeal the Conscription Law for the raising of a National Army, when Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, introduces a resolution to give our troops an opportunity to say whether they want to go to France or not, when Senators intro-

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duce resolutions demanding that the Allies restate their peace terms, does not Germany receive "aid and comfort"? The mere introduction of such resolutions conveys to Germany the idea that we are not heart and soul in the war against her, and that we do not even know what the war is about. What one of these resolutions has meant for the weakening of Russia and corresponding aid to Germany has been testified to by Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist member of the Root Commission. The other night, at a meeting in New York City, he exclaimed:

> Traitor in disguise, who have taken the oath of allegiance and have gone to the Senate of the United States! . . . Oh, if I could have . . . dragged you to Petrograd and put you up there in the Field of Mars on a Sunday afternoon and let you see the result of your work! You would have seen those miserable fawning creatures that take the dirty money of Germany, going from crowd to crowd and repeating your words of treason, quoting what you say in the Senate of the United States when you introduce a resolution demanding that the Allies state their peace terms.

The Sioux Falls, South Dakota, "Press" comments concisely:

> We have had an example of what seditious influences can do among ignorant people. In Russia national morale was broken down, anarchy spread to the trenches, and a big victory won by Russian valor was turned to defeat by Russian treason. We have ignorant people—by the hundreds of thousands—in this country who fall easy prey to the agitators.

And the Paterson, New Jersey, "Press-Guardian" says:

> The Nation's military and general war policy has been shamefully hampered for months by men like Sherman of Illinois, Reed of Missouri, La Follette of Wisconsin, Vardaman of Mississippi, Gronna of North Dakota, Gore of Oklahoma, Mason of Illinois, Hardwick of Georgia, and Stone of Missouri. . . . The work of these obstructionists . . . is doing much to give the impression throughout Germany and the rest of the world that the whole country is divided on the war question. . . . In addition, their attitude in trying to block the Government in every move it takes has done more than any of us suspect to make evasion of the draft seem excusable and to instill into the minds of those who have already gone into service the germ of the idea that they would be justified in deserting a cause that had been openly denounced by public men.

It is fitting to remember Lincoln's words on this subject:

> He who dissuades one man from volunteering or induces one soldier to desert weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. . . . Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father or brother or friend into a public meeting and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible Government too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only Constitutional but a great mercy.

But the obstructionist Senators claim that they represent their constituents. They do not, if we are to believe the Des Moines "Register." It says:

> There is no desire in the Middle West for peace on any other terms than those stated by the President when war was declared. . . . If Senator La Follette and Senator Gronna would concede anything from this demand, the Middle West is not with them

Ex-Congressman Stevens, in a recent interview, referring to these Senators, declares that the predominating sentiment of such States as Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota is only for peace as peace can be had with triumph for the cause to which we are committed, and that there is little or no sentiment for peace at any cost, except as Industrial Workers of the World leaders may have encouraged it here and there. Mr. Stevens brings out one important fact with regard to his own State, namely:

> In Minnesota a very large percentage of the population is made up of Germans and Scandinavians. It is a fact, however, that the number of Germans enlisting in Minnesota is equal to that of Americans or any other nationality, and the number of those claiming exemptions is not larger among Germans than among any others. I presume Minnesota has more German voters than any State in the Union.

THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE PRESS

What a large part of the German-language press has done to alienate sympathy from the cause of the Allies, and therefore of America, has been told in these pages recently in an article on the German-language press. We need not repeat here the evidence then presented. It is sufficient to quote the following characterization of the German-language press from the Syracuse "Post-Standard:" "They continued to condemn Great Britain and France and to apologize for Germany, to minimize Allied victories in the war and to maximize German victories."

To meet this evil, Senator King, of Utah, has introduced into the United States Senate a bill requiring that in all newspapers admitted to the mails whatever is printed in a foreign language shall be printed also in English. This is but a first step that the Government should take in protecting this Nation from these particular sappers and miners.

THE UNHYPHENATED PRESS

Still subtler are the suggestions which come from papers printed in the English language and supposedly American. A common method used by such papers for creating disunion and confusing the minds of their readers is to misrepresent American aims and the American spirit in such a way as to permit our enemies to find justification of their acts in the utterances of American writers. Another method is to repeat slanders against our allies and air ancient grievances.

Illustrations will instantly arise in the minds of all of our readers, particularly those who come in contact with the Hearst newspapers.

An example of a misrepresentation of American ideals from this source may be cited in illustration.

Not long since the Hearst papers published a cartoon and an editorial advocating bringing home the war to Germany by reprisals upon the women and children of Germany. The cartoon showed a vast fleet of airplanes dropping bombs on German homes, a cartoon which might have emanated directly from the brains of Germany's chiefest advocates of frightfulness, and a cartoon which, if it fell into German hands, could have been made the text of rather cynical utterances concerning the moral attitude of America and her allies. As it happened, in the course of events, this editorial and cartoon fell into the hands, not of von Tirpitz, but into the hands of the editors of the "New Republic." When they found the cartoon (after it made a journey across the continent), it had lost some of its qualifying copyright notice. Originally this had read "Copyright, 1917, by the Star Company. Great Britain Rights Reserved." In its travels the period after "company" had become a comma, and "thereby hangs a tale." It now appeared to the eyes of the editors of the "New Republic" as a pernicious piece of British propaganda designed to stimulate American recruiting for the aviation service by telling America that an aviator's business is the murder of civilians. Without verifying, apparently, the original source of the cartoon, the "New Republic" proceeded to editorialize sarcastically concerning the brutality of such propaganda and the stupidity of the men responsible for it. The original was a libel on the spirit of America; and the comment it elicited was the work of a mind eager to believe evil of an ally.

Another example of the Hearst method of discrediting our allies can be found in a recent editorial purporting to decry the lapse of the world into barbarism. This editorial unctuously expresses astonishment that the French, once regarded as the most civilized of nations, should now be engaged in wholesale murder. Not a word was said as to who was responsible for beginning the war or for the treacherous attack on Belgium. It was as though a householder engaged in the act of defending his wife and children from the attacks of a burglar should be held up to public scorn for having relapsed into barbarism. It is difficult to conceive of the motives behind such misrepresentation of our allies. It is no wonder that the "Vossische Zeitung" recently congratulated Mr. Hearst on the "generous nature of the work he has done for Germany."

Another American journal which vies with the Hearst papers in its bitter distrust of England and its specious pleas for a peace through compromise is the New York "Evening Mail." This journal, in attempting to justify the German Chancellor's

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complaint that the Allies were aggressors, cited a list of their demands; and in this list, underlined by the New York "Evening Mail" as proof of the German Chancellor's contentions, is the statement that the Allies would demand an indemnity for Belgium. Apparently the New York "Evening Mail" is of the opinion that a successful theft should be regarded as a *fait accompli*.

At least in its discussion of the question of Alsace-Lorraine the "Mail" appears unequivocally to have taken this stand. One of the tests which it would apply to determine the justice of returning Alsace-Lorraine to France is the comparative population of France and Germany, as though the comparative size of two families had anything to do in determining the rights of one to steal from the other. The "Mail" continues:

> It must also be kept in mind that the Germans have erected in Lorraine their main iron industry. They have developed iron ore, which was not being exploited by France in 1871. The loss of Lorraine would mean the destruction of the German iron industry, with all that this would mean for Germany in industrial and military power.

The "Evening Mail" concludes this editorial with the statement that "Alsace-Lorraine is not the cause nor the issue of the war which is being fought to down German autocracy."

We have seen no editorial utterance more clearly reflecting the moral standards of the autocracy which the "Evening Mail" professes to condemn than its own editorial on the situation in Alsace-Lorraine.

These editorials which we have taken as illustrations of the spirit against which the American spirit must guard itself with all its powers are by no means confined to the Hearst papers, to the "New Republic," or the "Evening Mail." Wherever they appear they should receive the instant repudiation of Americans devoted to the cause of our allies and of democracy. Perhaps the writers of such editorials may be made to feel the weight of public displeasure even if they are beyond the reach of the law or of their own conscience.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD AND THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

It is not merely words, however, that are used in Germany's interests in this country, but deeds as well. Such Italian papers as "L'Avvenire" (The Future) and "Il Proletario" (The Proletariat), printed in this country in the Italian language, edited in the interest of the Industrial Workers of the World, with constant iteration that America is the land of the dollar and that liberty is dead, put into words sedition that is openly practiced by Industrial Workers of the World in burning grain-fields, hay-stacks, flour-mills, elevators, dairies, barns, warehouses, dwellings. Insurance companies are demanding that the State protect them from the losses occasioned by organized incendiarism. The men of the Far Northwest have formed Producers' Protective Associations to deal drastically with the situation. Among the terrible and inexplicable explosions has been that of a powder magazine at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, the great Pacific Coast naval base. Scarcely less open in its opposition to the war than the Industrial Workers of the World is what is known as the People's Council. This is an organization, recently formed, which seems to be a pacifist affair in general, and in particular a protest against the patriotic activities of Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. A branch of the People's Council called the Workmen's Council, which claims to embrace many members of the American Federation of Labor, opposes the war on the ground that labor standards are jeopardized. The People's Council, asserting that the Selective Draft Act violates the Constitution, pledges itself to work for the repeal of all laws for compulsory military training and service and to oppose the enactment of such laws by State or National Governments.

This kind of sedition, no matter how worthy the motives which might have originally inspired it, is illuminated by the statement on the part of other labor leaders that the Council is largely made up of aliens; that it is, in fact, pro-German; and that, in any event, it does not represent the best element in organized labor. Mr. Gompers declares that "American labor must denounce any such movement."

Despite this, seditious agents have been able to get a considerable hearing, the most notable instance being recently at Washington, when by a ruse they actually invaded territory sacred to Congress only, and in the sanctum of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs held a seditious gathering—the very room which a month ago was the scene of the drawing for selective service.

The Council's mail activity has also been remarkable. Among the replies to its queries, two have been published by their authors and deserve quotation. One is from Mr. George Foster Peabody, who was prominent in pacifist propaganda before the United States entered the war. He says:

> I am specifically and completely opposed to the new organization, the People's Council, because of the name chosen. For a century or more Americans have found ample and effective opportunity for the expression of public sentiment through organizations of many kinds, all of which have, in due course, led up to the ballot and the acceptance of its decision as the will of the people. Your proposal seems like an endeavor to overawe the Congress by a delegated organization purporting to represent all sections and classes in the country—an extra-legal and, in my opinion, revolutionary method. There is no evidence to support your assertion that the present elected Congress does not represent the will of the people.

The other letter is from Professor Paul van Dyke, of Princeton University, who fitly says:

> If you should ask the conscienceless military clique which is chiefly responsible for this horrible war and the tinge of unspeakable ferocity which has entered into its conduct what you and your friends could do to help them most, they would probably tell you to go on doing just what you are doing. Whatever your intentions may be, you are, as a matter of fact, doing what in you lies, within the limits of the law, to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

WHAT THE LAW HAS TO SAY

Some of the people whose utterances and acts we have referred to may not realize how near they have come to the peril of their lives. Treason is punishable with death. Though the mere giving of aid or comfort to the enemies of the country is not regarded legally as treason unless it is accompanied by adherence to those enemies, it may not be so difficult as those people imagine for the Government to prove such adherence to the enemy as to constitute treason. Anything which is of assistance to the enemy is included under the phrase "aid and comfort," whether that assistance is material or mental. Anything that encourages the enemy, putting him in better spirits, is involved in the phrase, as Charles Stewart Davison points out in an article in the New York "Tribune," and anything that would decrease or diminish the effectiveness of the United States. And Mr. Davison suggests that those who wish to play dice with death should remember:

> First, that intent may be deduced from course of conduct, and that one is presumed in law to *intend the natural* consequences of his acts.
>
> Second, that adherence to the enemy is a phrase to denote a mental attitude on the part of the accused, and the jury may deduce its existence from a person's course of conduct and the jury's deduction will stand.
>
> Third, that the utterance of either written or spoken words is as much an overt act as is a deed.
>
> Fourth, that doing or saying or writing anything which tends to hearten or encourage the enemy, whether aimed against these United States or in form against any ally in war of these United States, is as much within the provision of the Constitution as would be the rendering of material physical aid to the common foe.
>
> Fifth, that the test of modern conditions will be applied in determining whether the speaking or writing may be reasonably deemed to have afforded aid and comfort to the enemy, to have encouraged his resistance, to have heartened his effort.
>
> And, finally, that there is sure to be a popular demand for the execution of traitors as soon as the lives of our men commence to be taken. For experience has shown that such a demand arises in every country under such circumstances, being urged as matter of common prudence for the protection of the land; and it is hard to successfully show in every instance that it is not justified. Wherefore it may befall that all of the admirers of autocracy may not be saved from the results of what cannot but be designated their own criminal folly.

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KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

CONSTITUTION ISLAND

IT was a perfect summer day. Our little party had crossed the Hudson River from West Point in a motor boat. Some were wandering over the island looking for overgrown paths; some of us were sitting on the grass taking in the scenes. Opposite were the gray battlements of West Point, the little lighthouse looking more like a toy than a useful reality, and a couple sauntering along Lovers' Walk. On the river the old and the new were strangely commingled. A river sloop—or was it a pleasure boat?—was slowly beating its way up against the outgoing tide, and, passing it in disregard of wind and defiance of tide, was a three-decked steamer. Fifty years ago, when I made my home on the Hudson, fleets of white-winged sloops added a charm to its surface. Now they are gone, and the more prosaic but useful canal-boats, towed in companies of ten or twenty by the puffing tug-boat, have taken their place.

We were in the midst of historic memories. Not far from us the chain was stretched across the river, planned to keep the British fleet from coming up, but proving itself a futile obstacle. Near by was Fort Montgomery, the earthworks of which still remain. It is now a part of the famous Harriman Park, and is presently to be made accessible by recovered paths through the tangled brushwood. The house where Benedict Arnold learned that his treason had been discovered, and from which with characteristic coolness he made his escape, has, I believe, burned down. Ten miles to the north, in the city of Newburgh, Washington's Headquarters is still preserved in a little well-cared-for park.

When in 1849 I entered the New York University as a freshman, Constitution Island was the home of the Warner family. The father had lost his money through no fault of his own. His city home had been sold and the family had moved to this island, which had been intended for a summer residence. The older daughter, Susan, had from her childhood been inspired by a love of self-expression, which is perhaps the most fundamental secret of successful authorship. Her younger sister, Anna, in her interesting but too little known biography of Susan, has preserved these indications of budding authorship in Susan's childhood journals and familiar correspondence. Susan was timid, imaginative, supersensitive. "In times of public sickness or disturbance the papers were kept from her." She talked stories at night after the two girls had been sent to bed, and tried her pen at childish novels never intended for publication. "What comical young novels of her writing I have yet!" says her sister; "the old copy book filled with scrawling but very legible details about 'Lady Virginia' and 'the Marquis,' arbours, strawberry ice, and love-making." The younger sister drew and painted, though at first only for recreation. But when the father's money took to itself wings the two sisters turned their talents to public service and succeeded in making them furnish a needed income.

"The Wide, Wide World," published in 1849, was one of the "best sellers." I remember reading it with fascinated interest, though its successor, "Queechy," was too tearful for my masculine taste. It was an age when tears came more readily and pathos was more popular than to-day. Anna's account of the difficulties the sisters experienced in getting a publisher for "The Wide, Wide World" indicates that publishers are not always infallible judges, and that would-be authors should not be discouraged by a first rejecting. "The Wide, Wide World" was refused by almost all the leading book firms in New York. It was finally taken to Mr. Putnam, the father of the present publisher, and one whose service to the American people in the encouragement which he gave to American literature, at a time when the cynic was declaring "nobody reads an American book," will never be overestimated. He gave the manuscript, not to a professional reader, but to his mother—wise man! "See if it is worth publishing," he said. Her answer came back, "If you never publish another book, publish this."

Miss Anna B. Warner's life of her sister gives some interesting pictures of American life in the first half of the nineteenth century. The good old times were not wholly good. The father, writing to his daughters in 1821, characterizes the Capitol at Albany as "that place of debate and folly, a place which raises no sentiment of awe, nor even of respect, as I behold it, but rather excites associations of disgust, contempt, and shame." The complaint often heard in our day that popular preachers substitute ethics for the Gospel was common then. The father can find but one truly evangelical minister in Albany, and "he is a man of feeble powers." The popular Mr. C. "is probably a good man" who "talks a great deal, indeed, about the Bible and Christianity," but as "one who is endeavoring to build up a beautiful system of morals, and thus to improve the present condition of the world." The law's delays were common then as now. The father is a lawyer and his legal opponent has succeeded in getting the hearing of a case before the Court adjourned. "He is not without hope, I believe, that the Court may get tired and adjourn before they come around again to Mumford and Murray on the calendar." It is hardly possible that in our time an incident could occur such as this father narrates in a letter to his wife: "Mrs. Col. —— came to dinner to-day *beastly drunk*. As soon as she had attained her seat, near one end of the table, she called out to Mr. Jay, who was near the other, and begged him to change his place and take one by her. Poor Mr. Jay (who, you know, is equally bashful and civil) complied. Upon which the old hag began a conversation with him in very loud tones, to the great divertisement of the company." It may be that the father was something of a pessimist, but Anna Warner's picture of a Puritan Sabbath gives one a very pleasant impression of him.

> To the end of his life my father came downstairs Sunday morning, a sort of embodiment of the Sabbath purity and peace. When you looked up as he opened the door, it was to see one of the shining ones come in. His presence was a light, not an extinguisher. I never remember hearing "hush!"—or feeling it—in all the long, bright day. I never remember any rules or regulations. It was the Sabbath atmosphere that taught us, where Sunday was always the Lord's day, and where Sunday-breaking never entered. "The rest of the Sabbath." No visiting, no entertaining; the meals as simple as they could be made; the week-day books and business alike laid by. The one was not on our tongues nor the others on the table.

This picture of the Warner home is supplemented by a very vivid portraiture of that home, as characteristic of the times, furnished by Stephen Henry Olin in an address delivered by him at Constitution Island last June. The materials for his sketch are derived, not from books, but from his own personal recollections. He is the "little Henry Olin" who Miss Warner describes as "standing at his mother's knee while his aunts read aloud from 'The Wide, Wide World,'" which he pronounced to be "very interesting." His description of the women of that time is worth quoting to complete the picture which Miss Warner's book gives of the men and society; for it is quite evident that Mr. Olin's portrait of the women is drawn from his recollection of the Warner home, or at least is illustrated by that home:

> Of the women it is harder to speak. The machinery of feminine publicity was undeveloped. But no one could fail to respect them who saw their portraits and read their letters and diaries and listened to the tender and admiring traditions of their works and ways. They were industrious and capable, they ruled with good sense their households, their children, their servants, and their slaves, if they had them; they were busy in acts of piety and charity; they helped in the discussion which formed opinion, for opinion, like food and clothing, was mostly prepared at home. They were not afraid to call themselves ladies; they were proud with a pride proof against changes of fortune; they were simple with a simplicity which could go hand in hand with stateliness.

Miss Susan Warner died in 1885. It was characteristic of the patriotic spirit of the family that Miss Anna Warner earnestly desired that the island should pass into the control of the Fed-

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eral Government upon her death. An honorable family pride as well as a patriotic spirit inspired this desire and led her to refuse an offer of $250,000 for the island. If the offer had been accepted, the island might probably have become a popular picnic resort, and not improbably a resort for roisterers. It was characteristic of Mrs. Russell Sage, who furnished the $150,000 necessary for the purchase of the island, that in presenting it to the United States Government she presented it in the name of Mrs. Sage and Miss Warner. The island now belongs, therefore, to the people of the United States, and the people of the United States have a real and vital interest in its protection.

It is an adjunct to West Point. For I know not how many years Miss Susan Warner, and after her death Miss Anna Warner, carried on a unique Bible class for West Point cadets on the island. As described to me, this class had no prescribed lessons and no enrolled membership. Miss Warner provided some simple refreshments and was "at home" to the cadets on Sunday afternoons. They came over in considerable numbers, sometimes as many as forty or fifty. She read a selected passage of Scripture, usually, I believe, from the Gospels, and then they talked it over freely in an endeavor to get by a commingled study the practical meaning and application of the passage. This Bible class is still continued under the leadership of the popular chaplain of West Point.

An association known as the Martlaer's Rock Association has been organized to arouse interest in the preservation of the Warner house, and to arrange, label, guard, and care for the furniture, books, and other objects of value that belong to the Warner family. Books which had been given away have been returned, and the Warner library, made up, of course, of the books of fifty years ago, is assuming respectable proportions. One of the interesting illustrations of the life of the past is a three-wheeled chaise constructed on the principle of a tricycle. The secretary of this Association is Mrs. C. E. Tracy, of Highland Falls, and I am quite sure that if any readers of this little sketch should be interested to know more about the island or to make any contribution to its preservation as a historical monument she would gladly respond to any inquiries which might be sent to her.

The Knoll, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

CHINESE BOYS IN AMERICA

IT was proposed by the Manchu family of Pu-yi (the little emperor of China from 1908 to 1912, again proclaimed monarch a month ago, but now in hiding) to give him an American education.

The proposal was not inappropriate when we consider the history of nearly sixty years. The first Chinaman to receive education here was the late Dr. Yung Wing. In 1859 Dr. Yung returned to China and tried to persuade the authorities there to send students to this country. Twelve years were necessary to convince even the broader-minded men of affairs, that the plan was desirable. Finally, however, they memorialized the throne. They obtained its approval, and published a request for the names of boys for whom a foreign education might be desired. As most Chinese were unaware that there was any particular value in a foreign education, the names came in slowly. It took a year to collect thirty boys.

In 1872 they were sent to this country, and in the following three years other batches of thirty each were sent. But the students were kept under strict supervision. They were required always to wear Chinese dress, to retain their queues, to observe ancient customs, to worship Confucius. Despite these injunctions, it was not long before some were charged with forgetting their old traditions, imitating American manners, becoming friendly to foreigners, and especially to American girls; above all, becoming believers in what the Chinese call "the Jesus faith." They were all ordered home. When they got there they were treated more like criminals than students. The Peking authorities would not employ any of them. The result of the first general Chinese educational endeavor in America seemed a failure.

But the seed had been sown. It was not to die. Among the viceroys was the astute Chang Chi-tung. He realized the value of a foreign education. He wrote a book about it. He even called it "China's Only Hope." He attacked the problem by inserting the thin edge of the wedge, and that was by sending some of his young men, not to far-off Occidental America, but to near-by Oriental Japan. The plan worked well, and by 1908 it became possible again to send students to America by accepting the proposal made by John Hay, Secretary of State, that the American Government should remit half the indemnity yearly paid by the Chinese Government as a result of damages due us because of the Boxer atrocities of 1900, the money to be devoted to American education for Chinese boys.

The total indemnity which China was to pay to the Powers was $337,500,000. It was to be paid in thirty-nine equal annual installments on January 1 of each year, with interest at four per cent. The largest amounts of claims for damages suffered from the Boxer atrocities were from Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Japan; then came the United States; and then the smaller claims of Italy, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway. Of course such a burden on China was enormous. The amount of indemnity remitted by us to China was nearly $12,000,000.

It was agreed that the Chinese Government should send out a hundred students every year for four years, and thereafter for twenty-nine years fifty students. The boys were to study seven years each in America. This was later reduced from seven to six years, and has now been reduced to five, on account of the lads' increasingly better preparation.

Sixty-four dollars a month was allowed to each lad in addition to the payment of traveling expenses and tuition fees. As the outcome of the examination of over six hundred applicants, forty-seven boys were despatched to this country, under appropriate escort, in 1909, and were placed at American academies and technical schools of high standing, such as Phillips Academy, Andover; Williston Seminary, Easthampton; Cushing Academy, Ashburnham; Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and Lawrence Academy, Groton. From these schools the lads passed on into college, especially to Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Lehigh, Purdue, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The record of the students at all the colleges was notable, especially at the Massachusetts "Tech," where they encountered particularly stiff courses in engineering. The names of other colleges are now to be added to this list, for the present policy is to distribute the students as widely as possible.

The school and college record of the Chinese students has already been chronicled in the annals of various institutions. For instance, take the Williston Seminary bulletin. It shows that in one year, of ten of its Chinese students, five won first honors in scholarship and the other five won second honors. One of them, who also won highest prize at Lehigh, is now a Commissioner of Agriculture in a Chinese province and director of a school of agriculture. Two are professors in the University of Peking and the engineering college at Nanking respectively. Another is teaching in the Middle School at Shanghai. Another is on his way home to practice what he has learned in submarine and war-ship designing, and, what is most significant of all, still another, who took the same course here, is now in the Chinese Ministry of Marine. Several occupy positions of responsibility in American chemical and oil concerns, with the intention of one day returning to China to teach.

Eleven hundred and seventy Chinese students are now in American schools distributed throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All who are sent are chosen after competitive examinations, and the enthusiasm in China is now evident from the fact that some who fail of Government appointment are sent by their friends. The indemnity fund supports three hundred and seventy students; the various Chinese provincial governments support about two hundred, and there are approximately six hundred private students.

The Chinese students in America have conventions every summer; indeed, they are now numerous enough to have one

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convention in the East, another in the Middle West, and another on the Pacific coast. They publish a magazine.

About four hundred young men have returned to China from America, and, because of their influence, the schools at home are now so manned with American-trained teachers that the Chinese no longer need to send boys here for college preparation. They come now chiefly for college courses, and for the most part choose them in the departments of technology and science, business administration, and pedagogy.

John Hay's idea was far-sighted and far-reaching in more than one way. In the first place, it saved China from bankruptcy. In the second place, it established by agreement a new use for Chinese funds to the benefit of Chinese governmental and popular progress · in this sense China has indeed received the fund back again with increase. The same is true of the United States. The funds repaid have gone to the support of our schools, it is true. But what is this compared with the assured outlook for the future with regard to the bond between America and China? For as long as the young Chinamen who have come here are influential in the educational, commercial, and governmental affairs of their native land, so long will American influence be the ultimate and dominating factor in Chinese history.

This has an especial significance at the present moment. Just now Japan has justified leadership in Asia. But this is not saying that this leadership is always to remain with Japan. Recent events indicate that, after all, China is not easily led. Possibly the real leadership may one day be with China—a China trained in part in this country.

THE AIMS OF DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH M. I. TERESCHENKO, RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY GREGORY MASON, OF THE OUTLOOK STAFF

"THE John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of Russia," is the advance description I was given of M. I. Tereschenko, the handsome young Russian capitalist who last May was moved from the post of Minister of Finance to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. It must be said that the comparison is not a very helpful one, particularly when one has never seen more of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., than the tail of his riding coat as he took a low Connecticut stone wall on the half gallop.

In more ways than one the comparison is misleading. Both are young men (Tereschenko at thirty-one is the youngest man in the Russian Ministry, being five or six years younger than Kerenski). Both can trace their blood back to a humble origin without traveling far through the mazes of genealogy (Tereschenko's grandfather was a peasant in Little Russia). Both are extremely rich. As the name Rockefeller means "oil" to all Americans, the name Tereschenko means "sugar" to all Russians. The Tereschenkos are the sugar kings of Russia.

But to refer only to the most important dissimilarity between the two, for the purpose of forming a judgment of Tereschenko's political kidney, the comparison with the younger Mr. Rockefeller is not very helpful. The social radicalism of the young sugar baron from Kiev is deep red beside the "social welfare" enthusiasms of the American heir to oil. Tereschenko has no party and is proud of that fact. You never can tell just where to find him. Sometimes he bobs up surprisingly far out on the "Left" along the skirmish line of the Socialists. But that is getting ahead of the story.

The first point to be recorded in his favor is that he is prompt and to the point in business. Perhaps he acquired these traits in the management of his own great fortune, which occupied much of his time until the outbreak of war called his abilities to the service of his country as the manager of his own endowed Red Cross hospital at the front. Perhaps he inherited them from the self-made grandfather. At any rate, he has them. "Be at the Foreign Office at eight o'clock sharp in the morning," Tereschenko's secretary said. At 7:57, as I approached the entrance to that Office in the eastern wing of the reddish army buildings, which form a crescent about two sides of the Dvortsovy Square, a tall, athletic figure approached the entrance from the opposite side, having just crossed the Moika Canal. It was the Minister of Foreign Affairs *walking to his office!* Shades of Russian bureaucrats, this was an innovation!

The whole appearance of the man seemed to symbolize the new Russia, or what we hope the new Russia is going to be. Walking to his office instead of driving up in a gaudy coach or limousine; arriving at 7:57 A.M. instead of high noon; young, energetic, glowing with health, instead of old and wheezily corpulent under the pallor of over-eating and under-exercising.

He nodded as he crossed the threshold; "Lovely morning," he said, without a trace of an accent. If one word is a trying test of a Russian's mastery of the pronunciation of English, it is that word "lovely."

An attendant ushered us into a tiny automatic elevator and, after locking us in, pushed a button which started the horrible device upwards.

"How's Pavlowa?" asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Who?"

"Pavlowa, the dancer," he repeated. "How is she getting on in America?

"You see," he explained, noticing that the somewhat unexpected question had left me speechless; "you see, I used to be connected with the Imperial Theater in Petrograd in a business capacity, and I am interested in watching the progress of all our prominent artists, especially those who go abroad."

The elevator stopped with a bump which cut off further conversation. The young Minister in striped "sport" suit, soft collar, and gay tie presented a pleasant contrast to three Russians in the waiting-room, who wore the cutaway or frock coat which is the conventional garb at all hours for the Russian on official business. Tereschenko went through the waiting-room into his office and closed the door behind him. Besides the three gentlemen just mentioned and myself the only other supplicant for an interview was a middle-aged noblewoman with the delicate, straight nose, wide-apart eyes, and broad brow which are the principal items in the beauty of the upper-class women of Russia.

The fact that only five persons occupied the Minister's waiting-room was noteworthy. The usual procedure for a Russian Minister is to give appointments to thirty or forty persons all for the same hour, then come to his office himself an hour or two late, so that most of the callers are kept waiting the better part of a day. It is literally the truth that when you go to keep an appointment with a Russian Minister, as a rule, you must expect to give up more than half of your day. To allude to such shortcomings of Russian character may seem not only unkind but hypercritical as well. But the fact is that tardiness and procrastination are national faults in Russia which are responsible for much of the nation's backwardness. If the friends of Russia who point out to the world what is fine in Russian character are not allowed to keep hammering on these defects, they would be no true friends of Russia at all.

"Well," Tereschenko remarked, when I was ushered into his office after he had disposed of his mail, "I'm glad to see any foreign journalist just now, because I want to tell them all to cheer up. Most of them lately have been too pessimistic. This is perhaps only a natural reaction, for at first they expected too much of the Revolution. They thought that everything was going to be smooth sailing. Most of the Russian people did too, for that matter. Then when things began to go not so smoothly those who had been so optimistic were plunged into despair.

"There necessarily must be a period of adjustment, accompanied by disorders and depression, after such a Revolution," continued the Minister.

I said something about the trying reconstruction days which

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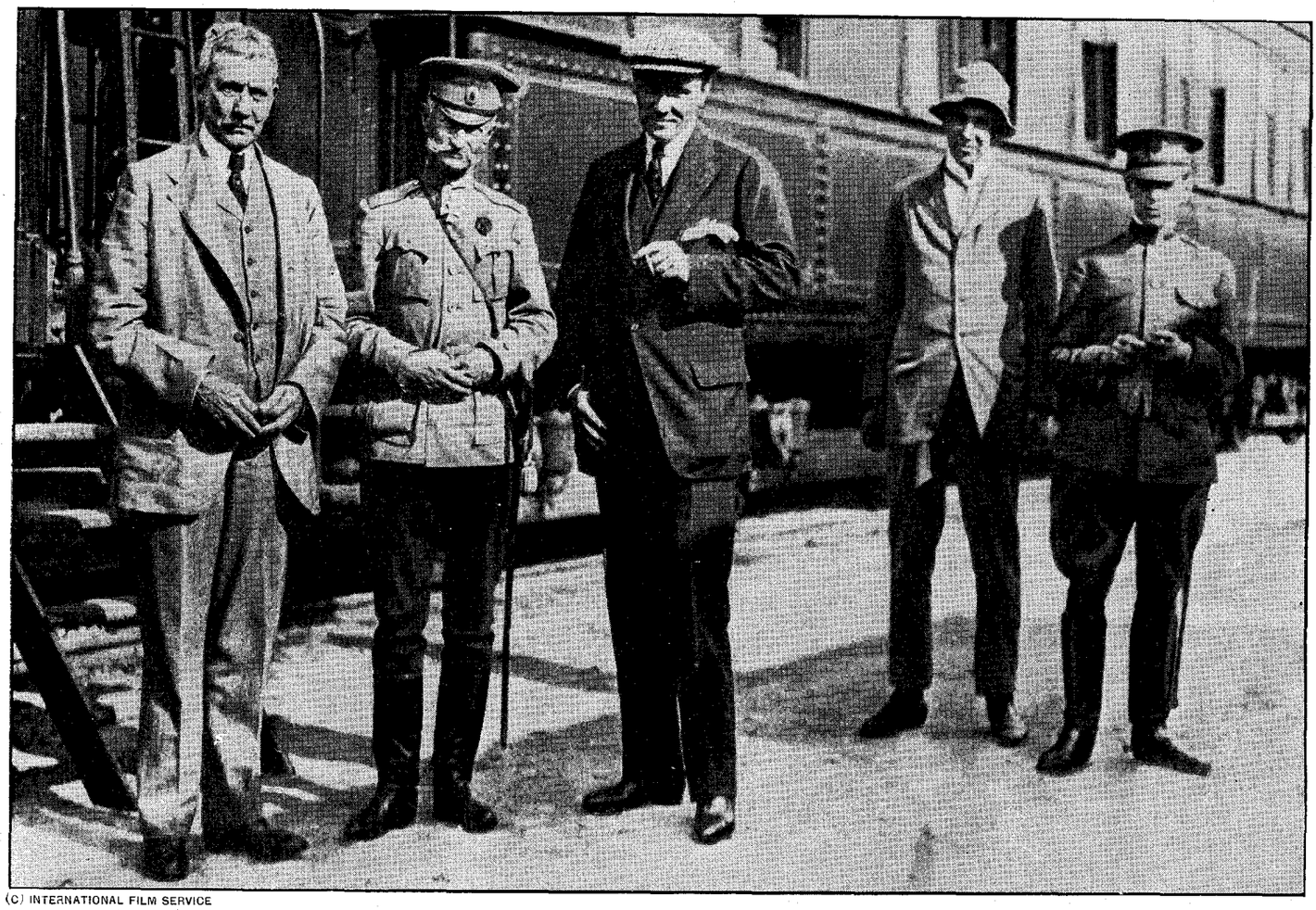

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M. TERESCHENKO "SOMEWHERE IN RUSSIA" WITH THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN MISSION AND THE HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

M. Tereschenko is the third figure from the left. At the extreme left is Mr. Elihu Root, head of the American Mission to Russia; next him is General Brusiloff, at the time the photograph was taken Commander-in-Chief of Russia's armies. At the extreme right is Major Stanley Washburn, the American who has officially represented the London "Times" as its correspondent in Russia, and who was a member of the Mission

followed our Civil War, making a comparison between some of the absurd things that are being done now by Russians intoxicated from an overdraught of freedom and some of the extravagances perpetrated by the suddenly emancipated Negroes.

Tereschenko caught at that word. "Oh, yes, the niggers," he said, with evident pride in his use of the colloquialism.

He has never been to the United States, though after completing his studies at the Universities of Moscow and Heidelberg, where he specialized in law, he traveled much throughout Europe, Egypt, and India. But he is well acquainted with American history and literature.

We enlarged on the comparison of reconstruction days with Russia to-day. I told him about the *post-bellum* Negro Legislature of a certain Southern State, whose absurd abuse of their newly found power was expressed, for one thing, by the appropriation of a large sum of money to be used in decorating the legislative hall with solid gold cuspidors.

"Cuspidors?" he asked. "What's that word?"

"Yes, cuspidors."

"I'm afraid you've found one of the bare spots in my knowledge of English. I don't know that word."

When the meaning of the word was explained, Tereschenko slapped his leg and laughed heartily, repeating several times, "Solid gold ones, eh? That's pretty good!"

At length, when he had reduced his laughter to boisterous chuckles, he straightened up in the chair, which had nearly fallen over backwards during his mirth, and remarked with a grin:

"Well, perhaps Russia has some trying times ahead, but I'm confident she can avoid the gold-cuspidor type of government."

"Will Russia fight out the war?" I asked.

"Of course she will," he replied. "But in regard to this you must understand what her frame of mind has been. When the people got rid of their Czar, they were at first perhaps naturally disposed to think that the Germans, whom their Czar had been ostensibly fighting, were better than they had been painted. And, conversely, they were inclined to believe that the Allies, including the Russians themselves, were worse than they had been painted. They went through a period of a sort of humble self-examination.

"But now they are seeing that they have gone too far in this Tolstoyan self-criticism. There is no longer the slightest danger of Russia making a separate peace."

A few days before this interview took place a Russian newspaper had quoted Tereschenko as favoring the following programme in regard to the prosecution of the war and the conduct of foreign affairs:

First, universal peace as early as possible, on the basis of no annexations or contributions.

Second, the creation of a good democratic army in Russia as a means to get peace.

Third, revision of the secret treaties with Russia's allies through the initiative of the democracies of those allies.

Remembering this presentation of the Foreign Minister's aims, I asked him what he meant by the phrase "peace without contributions or annexations."

"That," he replied, "is a phrase which has been overused until it means one thing to one man and another thing to another man. It has been a case of placing too much emphasis on mere words.

"Russia, however, wants no new land for herself. She is so big already that she must devote herself to internal development. She does not want to own the Dardanelles, but she must have the freedom of the straits—that is imperative. And I mean, not a mere so-called neutralization of the straits, but a guaranteed control of them by herself or by some Powers friendly to her or honest enough so that she can count on the use of the straits. Of course the countries bordering on those waters ought to have the first rights to them, but Russia's interest in this affair is great and she cannot afford to have it slighted.

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"Reverting to the phrase 'sans annexations or contributions,'" the Minister continued, "as an instance of how people's understanding of the same phrase or expression can differ, it is worth noting that, while those Socialists known as Zimmervaldians are supposed by many to favor immediate peace without regard to questions of strategy, our Minister of War, Kerenski, considers himself a Zimmervaldian and yet he is in favor of continuing the war.

"One meaning of this much-quoted phrase is certain," the Minister said with emphasis; "of course it means that Belgium and Serbia must be restored. Poland's case is not quite so clear, but we hope she'll get a good measure of autonomy. And here America's voice will count for much."

(It may be worth interrupting Tereschenko here to interject that the Poles have lately been becoming more and more anti-German. After the Russian Revolution at first the Germans treated the Poles well, but later they began to put on the screws, until now the Poles are very anti-German. I was told on the highest possible Russian authority that only six hundred Poles volunteered for the Polish army under the plan proposed by Germany in connection with her announced scheme for an "independent Kingdom of Poland.")

"When it comes to Alsace-Lorraine," the Minister of Foreign Affairs continued, with a slight contraction of his boyish brown eyes, "our phrase, 'without annexations or contributions,' is still more difficult to interpret. There seem to be three possible courses that might be taken in the settlement of this question. They are: first, to give France back what Germany took in 1871; second, have a plebiscite of the Alsace-Lorrainers on this question, eliminating, of course, all the German officials; third, to have the same sort of plebiscite, only to eliminate, not only German officials, but all the colonists that Germany has injected into that territory."

He stopped speaking to throw away a burned cigarette and light a fresh one; the action changed his mood.

"Never have the leaders of the world been called on to face such problems as they are facing to-day," said he, slowly. He glanced about the shaded room, and a glow of pleasure warmed his eyes. "Few jobs are more interesting than mine"—he seemed to be thinking out loud rather than talking. "When I get through, I'm going to write a book about it—in English."

As I followed his glance about the lofty room with its deep-red hangings, I thought of two remarks the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, had made to me in that same room eighteen months before. Sazonoff had said, "The time when America can help by direct action is past;" and he had also said, "The danger from Germany will not cease with this war."

"How can America help you?" I asked the frank, straightforward youth now occupying the important position which had been held by that astute statesman, that shrewd master of European diplomacy of the old sort, Sazonoff.

"Just at present America cannot help us much," the young man replied. "Send your soldiers to France, where they are needed. We have plenty."

Somehow there seemed in this remark a strange reflection of the discouraging tone Sazonoff had used when asked how America could help Russia. I have found the same thing again and again when putting this question to other Russian statesmen. One hates to think it, but there seems to be something akin to jealousy in the mind of a Russian when you suggest that his country may be able to use foreign help.

Nevertheless, Tereschenko modified his remark after a moment's reflection, saying:

"Of course we need money very much at present, and we are grateful to the United States for any financial help that country can give us. She can also help us with the materials for making war.

"But where America really can help very much will be at the peace table. There she will have an opportunity to do the world a great service by holding all nations to the democratic ideal for the future. She can help hold what has been gained by the Russian Revolution. She can check the imperialists of all nations."

"You refer to the imperialists of England, France, and Russia as well as to those of Germany?"

"I mean the imperialists of all nations who are parties to this war," he declared, a bit sharply.

A question was asked about Russia's internal political turmoil.

"Things are improving," the Minister declared. "Kerenski has done a lot of good at the front. Affairs are especially bad right here in the capital. Petrograd is notoriously the most pessimistic place in Russia always, yet it is the busiest place and the most important; so we have to remain here."

"What has become of the old extreme reactionaries, Mr. Tereschenko?"

"It is hard to tell where they have gone, but many of them seem to be with the extreme radicals, the Bolsheviki. This is a peculiar union at first sight, perhaps, but not such an unnatural one, after all.

"Unquestionably, there are more German spies in Russia than ever before, and much German gold."

Certain Russians who doubted the wisdom of putting an untried youth like Tereschenko into the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and who expressed their doubts openly at the time, yet admitted that he knew something about his former post of Minister of Finance, and also admitted that he ought to know a thing or two about industrial matters. His training before going into the Ministry had had a good deal of bearing on this phase of Russian affairs. The Red Cross hospital which he had been managing was under the supervision and control of the Union of Zemstvos. From that work Tereschenko had been summoned to serve as Chairman of the Military and Industrial Committee of Kiev. Later he met Alexander Guchkoff, the Chairman of the central organization of all the city Military and Industrial Committees, the same Guchkoff who was recently Minister of War and whose name is really too well known to need comment. Guchkoff made Tereschenko Vice-Chairman of the central organization. In this capacity the young man saw a good deal, not only of Guchkoff, but also of two other men with whom he was later to be associated in the Provisional Government, namely, Konovaloff, who was later Minister of Trade and Industry until his recent resignation, and Nekrasoff, who is still the Minister of Ways and Communications. Presumably it was through the influence of these three men, and especially through Guchkoff, that after the Revolution Tereschenko was made Minister of Finance, to the astonishment of the public, who had heard little of the young man up to that time. Yet it was soon admitted that he knew finance and that he knew industry. Remembering this, I asked him about the condition of Russia's industry.

"The industrial situation is the most serious thing in Russia to-day," Tereschenko replied, emphatically. "It is the greatest danger we have to face. Some form of Government intervention is absolutely necessary.

"You see, in the old days before the Revolution, capital was entirely too strong in Russia." (Rather a surprising remark to hear from the lips of Russia's "sugar king.") "Capital was guilty of many injustices. But now the situation is reversed. Labor is now entirely too strong, and labor is now perpetrating many injustices. It is the natural counter-swing of the pendulum, but we must have a balance, and that can be secured only by Government intervention."

"How are you going to do it?"

Tereschenko stood up, stretched to his imposing height, and extended his hand to indicate that the interview was over.

"We haven't worked out the details yet," he said. "But the workmen will be given a fair wage by the Government, and they will have to take it."

Whether the workmen will take it peaceably or not is a question that is much concerning the most intelligent Russians just now. There are many competent spectators of the social struggle which is coming to a rapid crisis in Russia who believe that the workmen will not submit to Government dictation. And some of them think that in the resultant conflict the workingmen will prove stronger than the young Government. At any rate, there is dramatic interest for all in the fact that probably the two strongest men on the Government side in that clash are its two youngest members, Kerenski, a son of the people, and Tereschenko, a lifelong millionaire.

Tokyo, July 20.

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DAWN

BY WILLARD WATTLES

There is a Watcher on the walls of Time
Who waits the coming day;
From headland to blown headland spreads the flame,
And Troy is far away;
Helen has led her maidens to the tower,
Leda's sons are clay;
Hector's body lies a broken flower,—
The Watcher waits alway!

When shall it dawn, the day of perfect peace,
The King come home to rest?
The Watcher waits, the dawn is far away,
Hector is slain, and Helen's lovely breast
Flowers with the May;
Paris lies low, Achilles cannot stay:
From headland to blown headland leaps the flame,—
The Watcher waits alway!

There is a Watcher, and he will not fail;
He sees, beyond the dark,
A little light that climbs like a dim star:
His great, glad voice, oh, hark!—
"Waken, ye sleepers, Ilium is dust,
Lift up your voices, strike the hillsides dumb;
Even while ye were dreaming of the war,
The King of Peace has come!"

THE POPE, THE WAR, AND THE ROMAN QUESTION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM ITALY

Of course the following correspondence was written some time before the peace proposals of Pope Benedict XV made him for the time being the central figure in world diplomacy. As if, however, in anticipation of this very proposal, Mr. Speranza, our special correspondent in Italy, has here answered the inquiry which must have arisen at once in many minds when the Pope's proposal was first announced: How is it that the Pope, an Italian, can act as a neutral in a war in which Italy is engaged, and how will any action of his in relation to that war affect the great body of Roman Catholics in all countries who acknowledge the spiritual authority of their Church and its pontiff? The aspect of this question which is raised by the Pope's letter to the belligerents is discussed editorially on another page.—THE EDITORS.

THERE is an unwritten law in most editorial sanctums in America that questions relating to the Roman Catholic Church shall be treated with great circumspection, if at all. The rule is based on that very commendable instinct in the average American for avoiding wounding the susceptibilities of the individual in religious convictions, and is also probably the result of an unexpressed recognition of a clear fact in public opinion: that just as the Christian world has not always been fair to Judaism, so Protestant America has not always been just towards Roman Catholicism.

Yet if one goes down deeper into the reasons or causes of such a rule, it will be found that its origin is also partly due to an insufficient grasp of the essential facts of the Roman question, a full, clear, and plain knowledge of which would take its discussion outside of the editorial inhibition.

This preamble is necessary in order that from the very start of this inquiry the distinction be drawn between Catholic faith, dogma, and practice, and the institutional organization and being of the Church temporal. With the divine origin and mission of Roman Catholicism this inquiry has nothing to do—indeed, it readily admits both.

With regard to the institutional life of the Church temporal, however, it would lay stress on one particular point: that this stupendous organization which has stood the test of time and of worldly changes more than any other institution is preponderatingly a creation of the Italian mind. Most of its Sovereign Pontiffs, and all of the greatest among them, have been men of Italian birth, culture, and training; the Sacred College of Cardinals has been from its inception preponderatingly Italian, actually so in numbers, largely so in influence and in the shaping of policies. The official residence of the Head of the Church and the earthly center of Catholicism has been almost uninterruptedly on Italian soil, and all great questions of fundamental and universal application have been discussed and decided at such temporal center in an Italian atmosphere and amid Italian surroundings.

By laying stress on these facts it is not meant to detract from the glory of the Church temporal, but rather to make non-Catholics realize its essential greatness as the product of the same genius which gave to the world Roman law and the humanism of the Renaissance.

There is also one reasonable corollary to these facts: that Italian Catholics are very fortunately situated for observing and studying at close range, and with perhaps a better understanding, the mechanism, organization, and tendencies of the Church temporal, to meet and come into contact with its leaders and influential personages; in short, to have all those advantages which come from being near the seat of government and the court of last appeal. And because of the Italian "coloring" of the Church temporal it may be reasonably maintained that the Italians must possess a peculiar capacity for interpreting Papal programmes in matters temporal and in gauging the strength and character of the support or opposition to the political policies of the Vatican.

I realize that the objection will be raised that the Papacy has no political life, programmes, or aspirations; but my answer to this must be bluntly and positively one of fact—that European Catholicism, and in a very practical way Italian Catholi-

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cism, knows better. Indeed, when I state the well-known fact that Italian Roman Catholics are divided into two parties—the Clericals and the merely Catholics—I do not set forth a disagreement in faith, dogma, or Church practice, but a difference in *political* outlook.

The Clericals in Italy are those who actively or tacitly support the Papal aspirations to temporal dominion, physical or political; they comprise a large part, but by no means all, of the Italian priesthood, a number of whom are actively opposed to the political programme of the Church. The Italian non-Clerical Catholics are those faithful children of Mother Church who accept the "historic reality" of the loss of temporal power of the Papacy, and are either indifferent to its political aspirations or opposed to them as possibly militating against or contrasting with the best interests of the Church spiritual.

Among the many examples that might be cited of political activities of the Church temporal let me give one whose political character no reasonable person could honestly deny. Suppose the Holy Pontiff should advise American Catholics to abstain from voting at National elections; could any one seriously maintain that this was the exercise of the religious prerogatives of the Head of the Church? Yet something essentially of this character has happened in Italy in the political history of the Church temporal, not centuries ago, but within the memory of living men. From Pius IX to Benedict XV there has been a constantly shifting political programme traced out by the Papacy for Italian Catholics. Pius IX, who at first seemed to support the political aspirations of the Italians towards Italian unification, later took the stand of "no compromise with liberalism;" the next striking change was the order of "*Ne eletti ne elettori*" ("Neither voters nor office-holders")—that is, an order to abstain from the political life of the nation; and this was followed by the urgent injunction of Pius X that Italian Catholics should support the Liberal candidates to Parliament.

I do not cite these facts in disparagement or criticism, but in order to make clear the fact that the American assumption that it is advisable to avoid discussion on all questions of Papal policies because such discussion necessarily involves matters of faith is untenable and contrary to facts. That there is a large number of such questions that are debatable and dissentiable by and among Catholics is shown not merely by the fact that millions of devout European Catholics and hundreds of priests, bishops, and prelates in Italy and France disagree upon such debatable questions, but that the Pontiffs themselves have held varying and even contrary or opposite views about them.

These differences in the political field have been most vividly and intensely made apparent by the war in Europe, and especially in Italy. There has been a great flowering of faith among indifferentist Catholics in France and Italy, and tens of thousands in these countries have thronged to the churches who heretofore simply believed but seldom practiced. Yet at the same time French and Italian non-clerical Catholic opinion has been outspoken against Benedict XV, not as Head of the Church, but as the leader of a political programme in temporal situations arising out of the war. This does not mean, even remotely, a tendency toward a new Reformation or a strengthening of Protestantism in Italy, but only marked divergences as regards non-religious attributes and functions of the Papacy.

I have said that the bulk of Italian Catholics accept the "historic reality" of the loss of temporal power by the Popes. Now what is really meant by this?

In the history of European civilization the Papacy appears not only as a tremendous religious influence, but as a sovereign state. As such it made treaties and entered into alliances, it imposed and collected taxes, it made temporal laws and administered human justice. It had its courts and its prisons, its magistrates and its executioners. It punished violators of its temporal laws by physical punishment and beheaded malefactors as any other sovereign state; near Rome to-day Austrian military prisoners are detained in a castle which no further back than the time of Pius IX was used as a jail for political prisoners of the Papal State.

It had an army and a navy, and used both for the purposes of its sovereign political needs. It fought other temporal sovereignties or defended itself by force of arms against them, and its decisions thereon were matters of state and not of religion in most instances. Guelphs and Ghibellines were alike its spiritual children, but Popes aided the political aspirations of one faction and fought the political undertakings of the other. The citizens of the Venetian Republic were fervent Catholics, but as Venetians they disagreed with the political views of some of the Popes, and the Papacy made war upon them; so were the Florentines devout Catholics, but the Pope joined the Emperor in besieging the city of Florence and exacting tribute.

In the course of centuries, through such historical changes and vicissitudes, the Papacy gained or lost in territory and in political prestige and power; during the present century it has steadily lost. This is not to say that such loss has been deserved or that it was just and righteous, but merely to summarize a "historical reality." Sovereignty in the modern conception of the state rests on the will of the people; it may be a right or a wrong will, but if it succeeds in forcibly overcoming another sovereign will it legalizes its rebelliousness and becomes a sovereign state as soon as it organizes itself in an orderly manner and assumes responsibility for its acts.

Looking at the map of Europe in its historical reality, we see that even in modern times the Italian peninsula was parceled off into various sovereign states: the Savoyard Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont), the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Duchy of Tuscany, the Venetian and Lombard provinces of Austria, and the States of the Church. But later the Italian people, under the leadership of Piedmont, have ousted every one of these sovereignties, mostly by force of arms. In 1870 they took from the Papal State its last temporal citadel—the walled city of Rome. The Italian army entered it forcibly through a breach made in the walls by the Italian artillery, while the Pontifical troops offered physical resistance, killing and wounding many of the attackers. A devout Catholic, the father of the present Generalissimo of the fighting armies of Italy, was in command of the attacking troops.

Other armies or sovereignties had theretofore conquered or forcibly occupied Rome; the Directoire during the French Revolution imprisoned Pius VI and led him captive to Valencia, where he died; Napoleon dragged Pius VII from the Eternal City to Fontainebleau; and the revolutionists who attempted to set up a Roman Republic compelled Pius IX to flee to Gaeta. But when the troops of Victor Emmanuel II entered Rome on September 20, 1870, they did not ask the Pope to surrender nor did they attempt to oust him or remove him from the Vatican.

This was nearly fifty years ago, and during such time Rome has been the recognized capital of United Italy, and at the same time the official and princely residence of the Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

How has this been possible? Not because of any surrender on the part of the Pontiffs, who have officially protested against their deprivation of temporal power, but because the Italian people have solemnly pledged themselves *as a nation* to honor, respect, and defend the Sovereign Pontiffs as long as they shall choose to make Rome their temporal residence.

That solemn national pledge is known as the *Legge delle Guarantigie*, and is a part of the body of laws of the Kingdom of Italy. The Papacy has not recognized such Law of Guarantees, but it has nevertheless lived under it since 1871; it has protested against it as a limitation upon the activities of the Church, but the Church has nevertheless prospered despite the alleged limitations set upon it; it has refused to look upon Rome as the capital of Italy, but Popes have died and Popes have been elected at solemn conclaves held freely within its limits, despite the lack of freedom which the Papacy claimed such Law of Guarantees imposed upon its functions.

Out of this conflict or divergence on a non-religious matter between the Church temporal and the State in Italy has arisen the Roman question. This, in brief, can be stated as follows: "Can the Head of Roman Catholicism exercise his functions as such in territory under the political control of another sovereignty?"

The Italian people, including a majority of Italian Catholics, have said, Yes; and in order to make their views declaratory of the nation's will and officially binding the State in certain duties towards the Church they enacted in 1871 the Law of Guarantees.

This is a body of legislative provisions passed by both Cham-

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bers of the Italian Parliament after full and open discussion, and signed by the King, wherein and whereby the Italian people formally recognize on their part certain limitations to their own sovereignty, and legally bind themselves to respect certain prerogatives and special privileges enjoyed by the Pope-Sovereign. The said law provides, briefly, as follows: that the Roman Pontiff shall be in no way subject to the Italian State, which, on its part, binds itself to place no limitations on the personal liberty of the Pope; that his person shall be as inviolate as that of the King, and any violation, injury, or offense, or attempt thereat, of the person of the Holy Father shall be subject to the same punishments as any similar violation or attempt against the person of the head of the Italian State; that the Pope shall receive all the honors and rights of pre-eminence within the Kingdom which are granted to him by Catholic sovereigns; and that he shall have the right of maintaining a guard for his person and for the custody of his palaces. The law specifically provides that the administrative legislation of Italy shall have no effect within the threshold of the Papal See or wheresoever the Pontiff may be housed; that any and all Italian officials shall be prohibited from entering or exercising any authority or function within the limits of the Vatican, or from availing themselves of the right of search or sequestration in the offices of the Papacy or of its congregations, or from in any way interfering with the spiritual functions of the Holy See, whether these are exercised by ecclesiastics who are Italian citizens or by ecclesiastics owing foreign allegiance and resident in Rome.

The State, by the same law, grants to the Sovereign Pontiffs the private and free use of the postal and telegraphic services of the Kingdom, extends to Pontifical couriers the same privileges as are granted to diplomatic couriers of lay states, and places Papal telegrams on the same footing as state telegrams.

Diplomatic officials accredited to the Vatican enjoy, by the same law, all the prerogatives of diplomatic officials such as are recognized by the law of nations and international practice, and Papal legates accredited by the Church to foreign capitals are assured the same privileges while in transit going to or coming from their posts that are enjoyed by other ambassadors.

Lastly, the Law of Guarantees sets aside definite sources of income and temporal enjoyment for the Sovereign Pontiffs, to wit: the free use of the palaces of the Vatican, of the Lateran Palace, and of a villa at Castel Gandolfo for the summer, besides an annual income out of the funds of the State of 3,225,000 Italian lire.

The annual sum thus provided has never been drawn by the Papacy, and remains as an enormous accumulation of funds in the Treasury of Italy subject to Papal order; the Vatican, or the Leonine City, with its twenty thousand rooms, its magnificent galleries and gardens, the Lateran Palace, and the villa at Castel Gandolfo have nevertheless been constantly occupied and enjoyed by the Popes or their Cardinals since the Law of Guarantees went into effect. The opportunities to extend sovereign honors have never presented themselves, as the Popes since 1870 have never come outside of the Leonine City; but that such "imprisonment" is self-imposed would seem reasonably to appear from the fact that all Church dignitaries, both Italian and alien, except the Head of the Church, have freely lived in Rome and have come and gone unmolested and respected, and that solemn consistories and three Papal elections have been held in the Eternal City since the Popes became "prisoners in the Vatican." It is a well-known fact that on great ceremonial occasions of the Church, when immense crowds gather at St. Peter's, officers of the Vatican unofficially ask for the police aid of the State, which the Vatican does not recognize *de jure*, and that Italian carbineers and policemen on such occasions fraternize with the Pontifical guards on duty at the famous bronze doors. But the highest proof that the spiritual functions of the Church are absolutely free in Rome is evidenced by the successive Papal elections held therein since the Italians occupied the city, for clearly, if they had not been free, how could the Cardinals in solemn conclaves have held valid elections? Any other claim would obviously invalidate the choice of the Sovereign Pontiff.

I do not think that any well-informed and fair-minded man could have reasonably and convincingly insisted that up to May 24, 1915, the freedom of the Church spiritual had been destroyed or hampered by the Law of Guarantees. Another aspect, however, presented itself after that date, when Italy declared war on Austria and entered into the European conflict.

Since that date the Pope has officially complained that, "despite the good intentions" of the Italians, "it has been found impossible not to avoid various inconveniences of evident gravity."

In support of the Papal complaint many claims and circumstances are alleged, ventilated most actively, strangely enough, by the press of Protestant Germany and of Austria-Hungary, the allies of Mohammedan Turkey.

These allegations can be summarized as follows: First, that diplomatic officials accredited to the Holy See from enemy states were obliged to leave Rome. This is a question of fact which the future alone can judicially and fairly pass upon, for in reply to the Pope's complaint we have the official and specific denial of the Italian Government, which states positively that such officials were assured every protection by the Government, but that they left of their own volition. This is certain, however—that when they left they received, both from Government officials and from the people, every courtesy and mark of polite deference as became their exalted office.

The second allegation of complaint has been the difficulties experienced by the Papacy in communicating with the Catholic world and in the curtailment of means of rapid conveyance and transmission of dispensations for marriages and other acts and orders of the Apostolic See throughout the world. But the answer of the Italians to this complaint is that such delays and difficulties are incidental and due to war and not to the Law of Guarantees, and that Papal couriers are subject to the same slowness of travel as any other diplomatic couriers to-day on account of the political and military situation of Europe and not on account of anything that the Italian Government does or omits doing. And as for the difficulties in sending dispensations to Catholics in enemy countries, the Italians ask why the Vatican does not create a larger number of German and Austrian Cardinals, who could grant such dispensations in their respective countries without the delays incidental to dealing through Rome.

Before the European war it might have been reasonably argued that the Law of Guarantees had not had a full and complete test. But the force of that argument fell with the election of Benedict XV in the midst of one of the greatest struggles in history. The Conclave which elected him was attended by dignitaries from every corner of the globe and cardinals from states at war with one another. The first Consistory of the new Pope was held when Italy had become an actual participant in the great struggle. It was held with unaccustomed pomp and impressiveness, and I can personally testify, not only to the utmost freedom during the functions, but to an utter lack of hostility or of disrespect towards the high and solemn proceedings in or out of the Vatican. Imposing, interested crowds attended; German was as freely spoken as French, English, and Italian; there were no demonstrations either for the Cardinals from "allied countries" nor against Cardinal Hartmann. But if proof were needed of the freedom of the Papacy it seems to me it would be found in the fact that Benedict XV, in the midst of a tremendous world conflict, and while Italy was under the fearful strain and tension of its greatest war, was able and did solemnly and officially speak against the very State which he alleges has deprived him of his freedom as Head of Catholicism.

So that, on the whole, the words of the Minister of Justice in Salandra's Cabinet regarding the Law of Guarantees after a long and varied test have the force of facts rather than the superficiality of a political assertion. "While in other gigantic struggles," said Minister Orlando, "the sacred character of the Head of the Church had not saved him, as a temporal sovereign, from suffering persecution and violence, imprisonment and exile—from Gregory VII to Boniface VIII and Pius VII—nevertheless in the present awful conflict the Supreme Pontiff, under the safeguard of the Italian law, maintained unaltered and applied in a spirit of broad interpretation of its fundamental principle, has been able to govern his Church and to exercise his great ministry with a fullness of rights, with a freedom, safety, and prestige, such as befit the truly sovereign

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CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED

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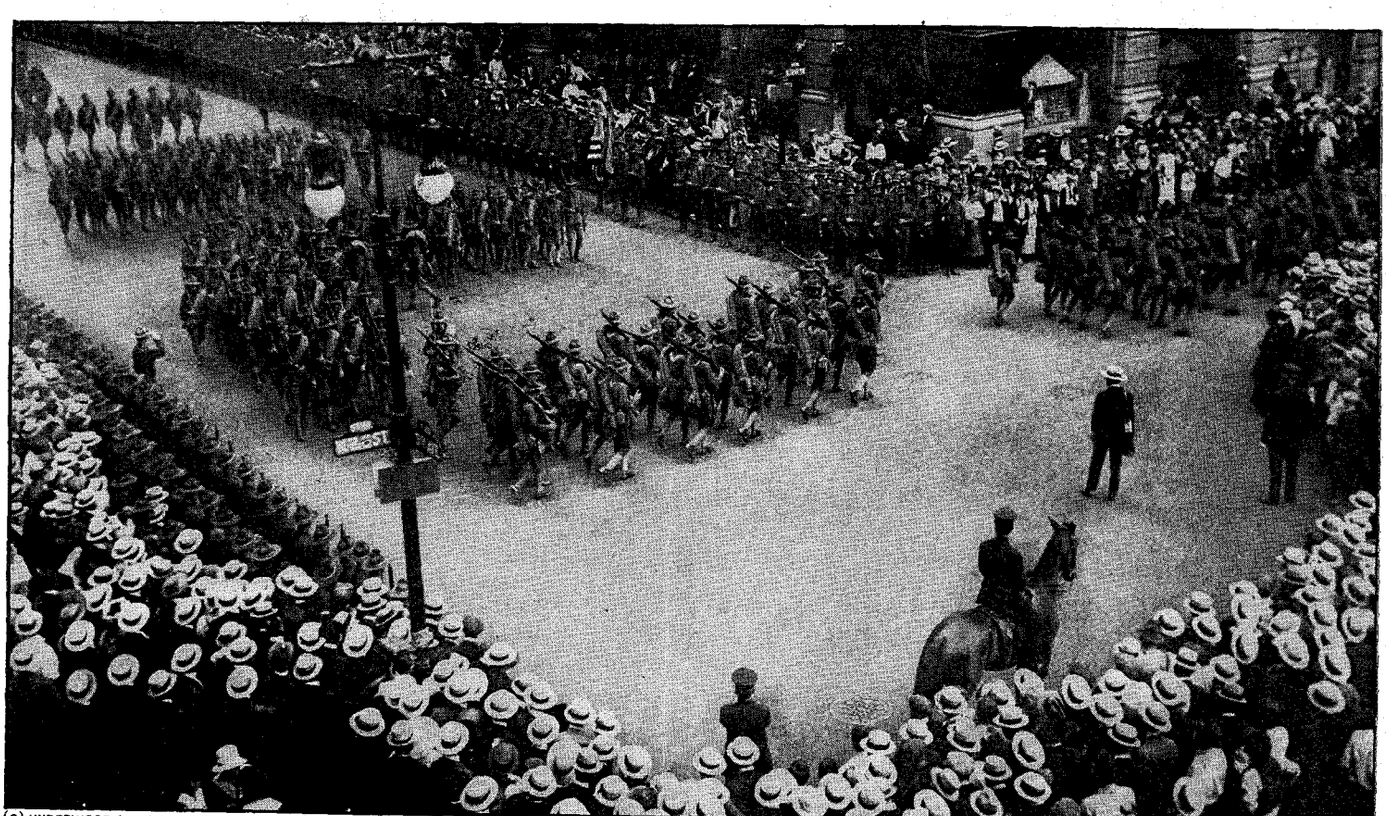
A DRAFT APPEAL BOARD AND ITS EMINENT CHAIRMAN

Whether a man shall be exempted from service in the National Army is decided in many cases not by the local exemption boards but by boards of appeal. The Appeal Board for New York City is shown above. Its chairman (in the background, at the desk) is Mr. Charles E. Hughes, late Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court



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THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK HONORS ITS MEMBERS WHO GO TO FRANCE

Three hundred and fifty members of the Seventh Regiment of New York marched from their armory on August 16 to join the Sixty-ninth, another famous New York Regiment, which is soon to go to France as a part of the "rainbow division" ordered ready for active service. They were escorted by their comrades, about 1,650 in number. At Twenty-sixth Street the latter formed a court of honor through which the departing detachment marched

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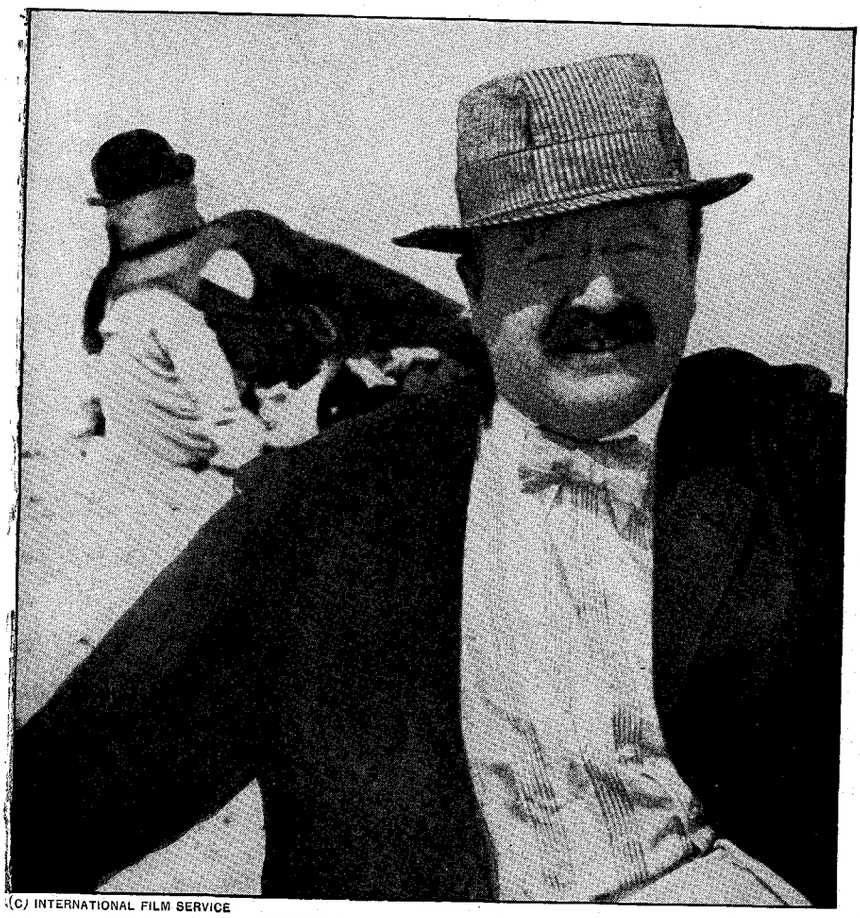

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JOHN F. HYLAN, TAMMANY'S CHOICE

Judge Hylan was born in Hunter, New York, in 1868. He has been prominent in Democratic politics in New York City, and has been President of the Brooklyn Municipal Ownership League

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JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, THE PRESENT MAYOR

Mr. Mitchel was born in Fordham, New York, in 1879. He has occupied several city offices with distinction

PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR IN NEW YORK CITY

Though the Mayoralty candidates have not been nominated, these two men have been "designated" by committees, and will in all probability be the chief nominees of the primaries

POPE BENEDICT XV, WHO HAS ATTEMPTED TO END THE WAR BY NEGOTIATIONS

The Pope's proposal for peace was commented on editorially in The Outlook for August 22. This proposal has been received without enthusiasm by those who wish to destroy Germany's power to make wars for conquest. See editorial comment in this issue and also special correspondence from Rome

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A RUSSIAN WOMAN SOLDIER WHO BELIEVES IN FIGHTING TO THE END

When Russian soldiers refused to fight, a number of Russian women organized the "Legion of Death" and took the men's places at the front. Every woman, it is said, carried a dose of cyanide of potassium to use in the event of capture—a comment on the character of Russia's adversaries

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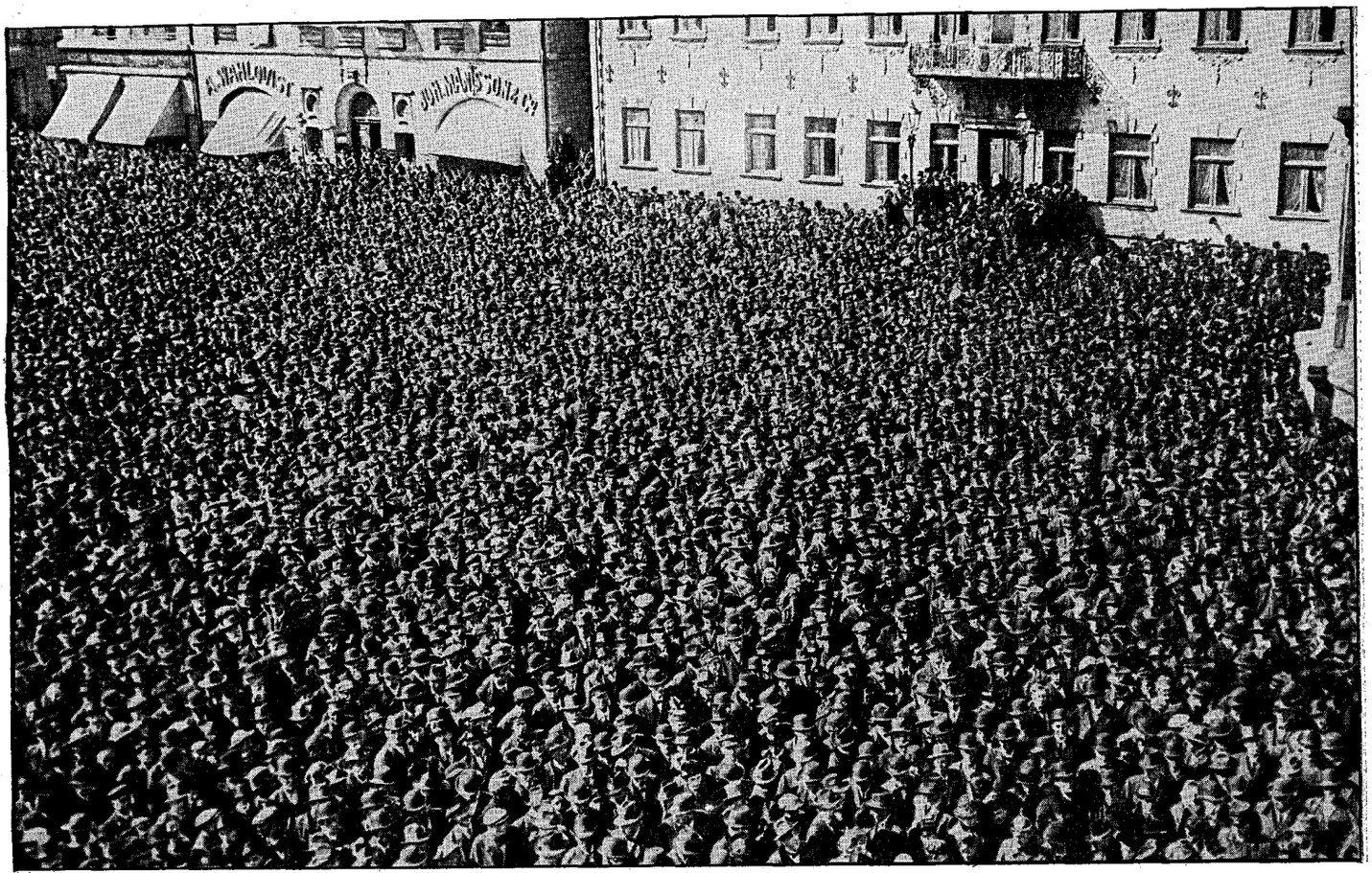

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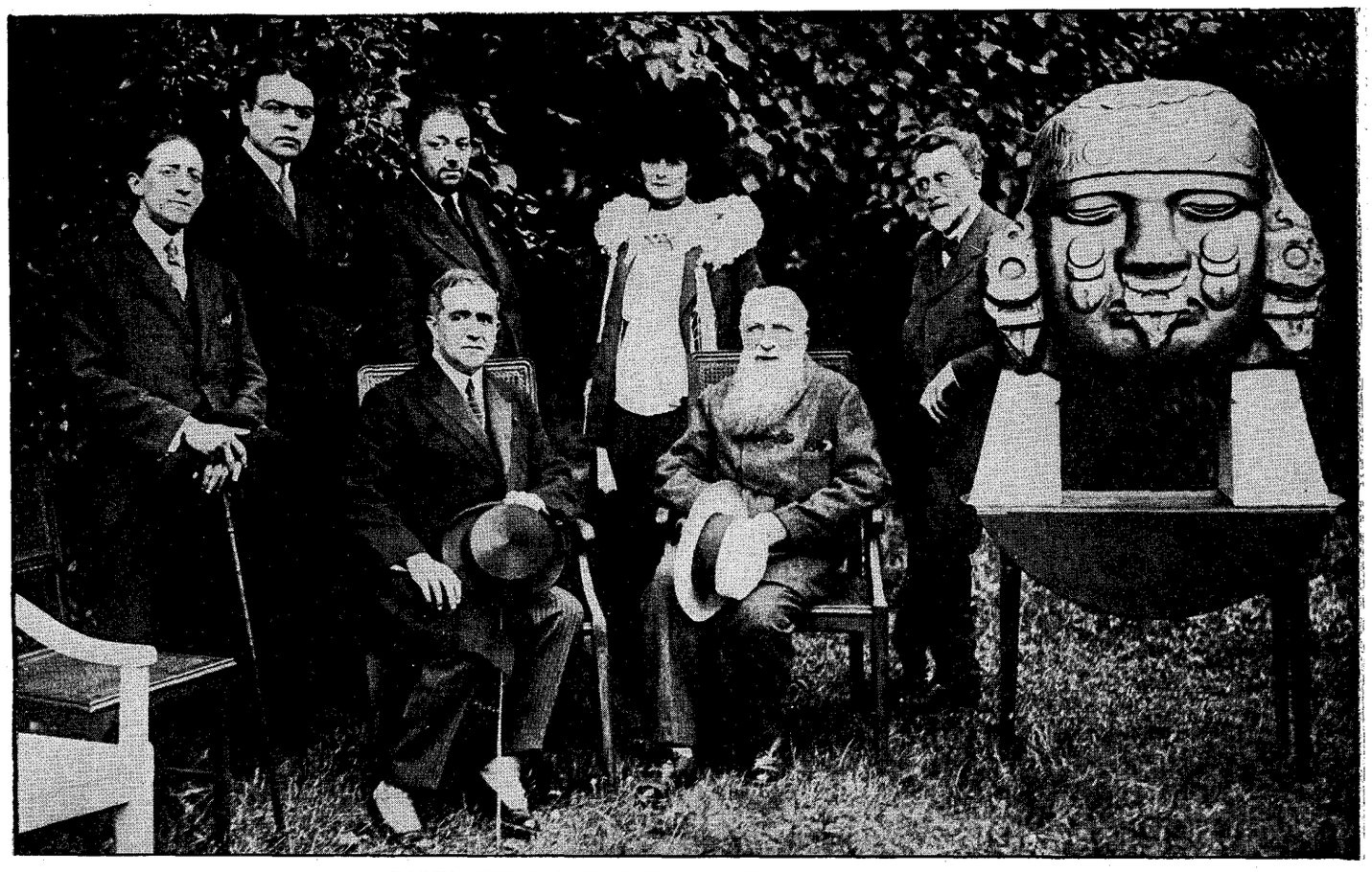
A DEMONSTRATION IN SWEDEN AGAINST THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD

The scene pictured above was at Malmö, Sweden, where a crowd estimated at 50,000 assembled in front of the Court-House to protest against the high prices and shortage of food. They were harangued by Socialist leaders from the steps of the Court-House



RODIN, THE FAMOUS SCULPTOR, HONORED BY MEXICO

A large piece of Aztec sculpture (shown at the right) was recently presented to M. Auguste Rodin by the Mexican Government, through its Minister to France, M. Quintanilla. In the photograph, in the front row, from left to right, are: M. Bénédite, of the Louvre Gallery in Paris; M. Quintanilla; and M. Rodin. The sculpture is well preserved, in spite of its age and the vicissitudes through which it must have passed in the turbulent history of Mexico

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authority which is his, and incontestable in the spiritual world."

There is only one other notable criticism which has been raised against the Law of Guarantees: What is there to prevent that law from being changed, or the men at the head of the Italian Government from applying it illiberally? Nothing, absolutely nothing. But this is true of every law in any state. In liberal, constitutional governments the people who make the laws can change them at will by following the constitutional machinery provided therefor, or extra-legally by a revolution. Likewise in every constitutional government the parliament which supports one cabinet may at any time change it or force it out of office by refusing it its parliamentary confidence.

Every law and institution in Italy, from the Constitution and the crown down, is subject to the will of the people; hence the Law of Guarantees, like the law regarding the prerogatives of the crown, is subject for its continuance to the will of the nation.

What *can* the Papacy propose to modern constitutional states of more binding force and of more enduring guarantee? The alternatives which might be proposed are only two: temporal sovereignty or an international agreement.

Suppose the former had been in force in this war, suppose, in other words, that the territory of the city of Rome had been a Papal State, as it was before 1870, and that when Italy entered into the conflict the Pope-King had announced his political neutrality; what then? If the Papacy fears that the solemn pledge of the Italian nation, made after long discussion in times of peace, might be violated, how can it feel any surer that the Italian nation at war, unhampered by any legal restraint on its sovereignty, might not invade the Papal State? Does not an unbroken line of precedents demonstrate clearly that when the Papacy held temporal power it was constantly subject to the violation and the invasion of its temporal territory? What would be the difference in permanency or safety for the Papacy between an Act of Parliament of the Italian people, such as the Law of Guarantees, and a treaty or convention between the King of Italy and the Pope-Sovereign of Rome?

There is the other alternative of placing the Holy See under international protection. To do this would require two important preliminary steps: first, that Italy should divest itself of part of its territory, giving up the city which, by the will of the people, has been its political capital for nearly half a century; and, secondly, to induce all Catholic and Protestant Powers to pledge themselves to hold inviolate the Pontiff and the earthly holdings of his Church. Passing over the inherent difficulties of inducing even a majority of states to give such pledge, what better quality or character of absolute assurance would the promise of the many have over the pledge of one state? It would have numbers and mutuality; that is, a dozen nations instead of one would promise, and each would promise to the other. But would this be any gain towards that absolute certainty and permanence which the Papacy strives to extract from earthly institutions and groups of men? Does not the present war in Europe dispose of the alleged value both of numbers and of mutuality in international agreements?

At all events, the Catholic world, in so far as it believes in the advisability of restoring temporal power to the Papacy, must accept one fact as absolute and beyond the reach of international jurisdiction; that fact is that the realization of the political aspirations of the Papacy to temporal power, *in so far as they regard the city of Rome or any part of Italian territory, is and will be absolutely impossible as long as United Italy endures.* The Italian people—the vast and overwhelming majority of Italians, Catholics or indifferentists—will never surrender one foot of that soil which they have won through able statecraft, through age-old patience, through the pain, suffering, and blood of generations of brave, resolute, and freedom-loving men of their great race.

GINO C. SPERANZA.

Rome, Italy.

THE PRESENT DUTY OF SAYING: "NO, I CAN'T AFFORD IT"

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

Out in a certain town in Oregon the Indians make a living in the season by gathering huckleberries on the adjacent mountains, bringing them down and peddling them from house to house. Always heretofore the standard price for huckleberries has been a dollar for four quarts. But last fall the copper-colored venders all at once, and all of a sudden, put the price up to a dollar and a quarter.

A thrifty housewife, making a purchase from a ragged buck, was moved to question the fairness of the advance.

"Aren't huckleberries just as plentiful as in former years, Big Joe?" she asked.

With a grunt he admitted that the huckleberry crop was bountiful.

"Well, they aren't any harder to pick than they used to be, are they?" she pressed.

"No."

"Then why do you ask more for them than you ever did before? What's the reason for wanting a quarter more?"

"Huckleberries up because damn big war in Europe," stated Big Joe.

THE foregoing story was printed in the "Saturday Evening Post" some weeks ago, and I have seized upon it as a text for a sermon on economy that seems to be needed.

The Food Bill has been passed. It makes the hoarding of food and fuel a crime, and in so far as the advance in the prices of these articles can be restrained by law it may be effective.

The War Industries Board has announced that it will "deny the extortion now practiced for many commodities of prime necessity."

Mr. Hoover is forming an elaborate organization for buying wheat scientifically, hoping thereby to keep down the price of flour, and throughout the country every one is being exhorted to conserve, preserve, and can our food supply.

But in the very same paper in which all this machinery for the control of prices is described there is a letter from Chicago which reads as follows:

> Sugar went up to-day, but nobody had a paroxysm. All things we eat and wear and the roofs over our heads, all articles of utility or comfort, are out of sight of those whose eyes are still focused on the gauge of former days; but what of it? We are used to this new atmosphere; we have set our faces in a certain direction, and most of these things are to us like the buzzing of a little fly around our ears. We watch wheat playing with itself on the $2 and $3 levels, and it amuses, not terrifies us.

It is this contrast between what ought to be and what is, between what we are trying to accomplish by legislation and what the people really seem to be getting, that forces us to the conclusion that all the laws we can pass will be futile unless we ourselves resolve that we will refuse to buy everything that is not urgently needed until prices shall come down.

It was Burke, I think, who said that it was impossible to indict a whole nation, and any statute that may be framed will be ineffective if it is generally disregarded. If the people of the Oregon town had simply refused to buy huckleberries of the Indians or any one else at $1.25 for four quarts, the price would have come down; and the American people have only themselves to blame for the extortion of which they are, in many cases, the victims to-day. The will to do without and the moral courage to say, "No, I can't afford it," will beat all the food control that can ever be devised in reducing the high cost of living if we will but use them.

The willingness to deceive ourselves and the desire to deceive our neighbors in regard to our income and expenditure have become a National weakness in this country.

This is probably due to the fact that the ability to make money was until very recently the universally accepted standard of success for every one except college professors and preachers,

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and it has resulted that they are the only people who can confess poverty without admitting failure.

But, whatever the cause, it will, I think, be generally admitted that we have become woefully weak in our reluctance to admit that anything that takes our fancy is too dear for us to buy.

For this reason the tendency has been toward a common standard in dress and methods of living that has conventionalized life to a degree that has become almost monotonous, and very few of us have any longer the courage to be eccentric either in economy or taste.

This feeling or tendency has induced a constant effort to emulate the habits of the very rich whose doings are exploited in the newspapers, and the result has been an amazing increase in the number of things that have become "unnecessary necessities" of life to-day.

To the man or woman who is old enough to recollect the requirements of refined life fifty years ago this increase is appalling.

Then the family who kept a carriage and horses was unusual. They were generally people of large and substantial wealth. To-day he who hasn't a "motor" feels almost ashamed to admit it. Fifty years ago the "week-end" party was unknown and almost every one spent Sunday quietly and restfully in his own home.

To-day most people feel that they must devote both Saturday and Sunday to what Samanthy called a "pleasure exertion" that involves considerable expenditure of money and no little fatigue.

Fifty years ago there were but few clubs of either the city or country variety in the United States. To-day they are numberless; nearly every one pays a substantial sum in club dues and expenses, and it is estimated that golf alone costs the American people more than $50,000,000 a year, and represents a fixed investment of $200,000,000 in club houses and grounds.

Fifty years ago nearly every one dined and entertained at home, unless he was traveling. To-day hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent each night for the privilege of eating and being seen in gaudy and noisy restaurants.

Then we went to the theater but seldom, and it was an event. Now there are many who consider the evening wasted unless it is spent at some entertainment that is paid for directly or indirectly.

Then men had fewer clothes and wore them out, while women's frocks were frequently made over. Now it is a problem to dispose of the garments that we are tired of.

Then we had ash-sifters to save the half-burned coal. How many use them to-day? Then our grandmothers saved the scraps of cloth that are to-day thrown away, and made handsome quilts of them. Then we had napkin-rings and less laundry work. What has become of them? Then we were taught to turn the gas out when we left the room. To-day we leave the electric lights burning. Then the boys were taught to clean their own boots, run errands, and make themselves generally useful. To-day we pay from $500 to $1,000 a year to send them to boarding-school.

Then the girls were brought up to assist in the work of the home and were incidentally educated to be housekeepers themselves. To-day the "amusement of the daughter" is the mother's chief concern. Then the children had fewer toys and were as happy, and used slates and slate pencils, which cost a fiftieth part of what they spend for writing-pads to-day.

Then we bought oatmeal and hominy by the barrel at wholesale prices, and didn't use fifty-seven different varieties of breakfast foods for which, with the fancy packages in which they are put up, we pay ridiculous prices. Then we didn't have fresh vegetables in winter and California melons in summer, and our food bills were correspondingly smaller.

Then, in my home at least, we were taught to save the paper and string in which parcels came wrapped, and to chop up the boxes and barrels for kindling wood. How many do this to-day?

But why multiply contrasts? Any one who can go back half a century must realize that we are spending money in numberless ways that were unthought of in the last generation. This is not an old man's glorification of the past and arraignment of the present.

If we were happier or better off physically for the increased expenditure, no one would be more willing than myself to acclaim it as desirable.

I am, however, unable to see that our happiness is increased or our health improved by the facility that we have acquired in money-spending.

There are no statistics of happiness by which I can prove this statement, but I submit it to the verdict of my contemporaries, remarking parenthetically that the record of the divorce courts does not indicate that life is as blissful as it used to be. As to health, it is to be admitted that the rate of mortality is lower than it was formerly, but this is due rather to the advance of medical science and sanitation than to the self-indulgence that is chiefly responsible for the increased cost of living.

This self-indulgence is in turn due not so much to the development of an appetite for luxury as it is to an ambition to seem rich and spend accordingly.

The phrase "Money is power" is responsible for it. In so far as America is concerned, it is a pity that it was ever coined or used, for it has inspired many of us with a mistaken purpose in life.

We are temperamentally an ambitious people, made more so by the opportunities that democracy affords. We all crave power, and the statement that it is synonymous with money makes us anxious to have, or seem to have, the latter.

Some years ago there was a popular song, one verse of which ran as follows:

> "All I want is fifty million dollars,
> A champagne fountain flowing at my feet,
> J. Pierpont Morgan waiting on the table,
> And Sousa's band a-playin' while I eat."

It seems vulgar, but it described what was, and is, for many a dream of happiness—namely, the possession of wealth and the subjection of the powerful to our personal service.

Now, the craving for power is a very laudable ambition, but the mistake we have made is in assuming that the power that money gives can command contentment or love or fame, which are the three essential elements of happiness. I think that in these pages I have previously alluded to the fact that not a single money-getter has yet been allotted a place in the American Hall of Fame, at the University of New York. A man must be two years dead before he can be a candidate for election, and in that short space of time those who were simply rich have been forgotten, and the niches are filled chiefly with the busts of those who have served humanity in education, religion, art, war, poetry, literature, science, and invention.

We have high authority for the statement that "the love of money is the root of all evil," and there is, I am glad to believe, some reason to hope that the war and the economy it must compel will reinforce the Scriptural lesson that we have for a time forgotten.

The eagerness of rich men to serve the country, their willingness to put their all at the disposal of the Nation, and the manifest pleasure that they find in doing so encourages the thought that the time is not far off when service rather than wealth will be the measure of present as well as of posthumous distinction, when extravagance will be taboo and absolute simplicity fashionable, and when those who spend more than they can afford will be made to feel the essential dishonesty of their course.

Money can buy the labor of servitors and the adulation of sycophants, but it cannot command happiness, and the resentment that men feel toward the power of plutocracy is closely akin to that which inspires the present war on autocracy.

Years ago I heard William E. Gladstone make a speech in which, advocating greater liberality on the part of the English Government toward Ireland, he said: "By force you hold her, by force you have held her, by love we ask you to hold her." His protest was against the very power that wealth and autocracy crave, and his appeal was to the spirit in which we and our allies are now fighting to obliterate the law of might from the international statute-books of the world.

In the same spirit, let all of us by influence and example endeavor to fight the idea so prevalent in America, that the possession or pretense of wealth brings any power that is worth having or any happiness that is real.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

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Based on The Outlook of August 22, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Pope's Proposal of Peace.
Reference: Editorial, pages 605, 606.
Questions:

1. In this editorial The Outlook has, among other things, called attention to four especially important questions—the question of Germany's status when peace is made, the question of Belgium's treatment, the question with whom the Allied Governments are to negotiate peace terms, and the question of the future status of Germany's colonies. What is the position of The Outlook on these four questions? What is your opinion of The Outlook's position? 2. In the *official text* the only thing the Pope says about Belgium is that Germany should evacuate it and guarantee its entire political, military, and economic independence. Did Belgium have such a "guarantee" from Germany before this war began? What new guarantee would be more secure? 3. The Pope says he wants a "just and lasting" peace. Would it be *just* for Germany merely to evacuate Belgium after violating her neutrality, deporting Belgians, and destroying Belgian property? 4. Would there be any danger to the *future safety of nations* if the German armies were allowed to go home now without restoration and without restitution for Belgium? 5. Are you of the opinion that the Pope's single sentence about Belgium must doom his entire proposal? 6. What is Germany's conception of the state? Of war? Her national aims? Her international ideals? Would acquiescence in the Pope's proposals change Germany's political conceptions, aims, and ideals? 7. If not, would the war aims of America be secured? If not, would this world be made "safe for democracy"? 8. Can Germany's opponents make peace with her before she herself makes known what reparation she is prepared to make, and what *reliable* guarantees the German people themselves can give for the future conduct of *their* Government? 9. Write out in definite terms what you consider America's answer to the Pope's proposal should be. (The following valuable books will be of much service in answering the questions on this topic: "Modern Germany," by Barker, fifth edition, 1915; "The Deeper Causes of the War," by Hovelaque; "German Policy Before the War," by Prothero; "Philosophy and War," by Boutroux; "The New Europe," by Toynbee, Chapter I; "Germany and England," by Cramb; "Pan-Germanism," by Usher; "Why We Are at War," by President Wilson.

B. Topic: La Follette's Maneuvers for Peace.
Reference: Pages 601, 602.
Questions:

1. As reported in The Outlook, what constitute La Follette's maneuvers for peace? 2. The Outlook says the mere introduction of this resolution will "diminish American influence in Russia and reinforce the influence of Germany." Explain how. 3. What do you think of the principle of equality with Germany in moral obligation on the part of America to restore Belgium? 4. Can anything be done for an effective, just, and lasting peace until Germany "has been disarmed and rendered powerless to repeat her offenses"? (page 606). 5. What constitutes loyalty to the United States? What disloyalty? 6. Under your definition is such an American as La Follette loyal or disloyal? 7. Do you think Senators and Representatives should be prohibited from introducing measures or making speeches that favor ending the war at the present time?

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Food Control Bill.
Reference: Editorial, pages 606, 607.
Questions:

1. What reasons has The Outlook advanced for food control? Can you add several other reasons? 2. Can you state definitely the powers of control granted by Congress over food production and exportation? 3. Restate in your own words what The Outlook has said about *methods* of food control. 4. Explain how *fair prices* can be determined and maintained. 5. Name all the agencies, including yourself, that can aid Mr. Hoover in his big task, and explain how they can render aid. 6. Do you think *class* management and *party* government have failed, and that the time has come for *National* government in both war and peace times?

B. Topic: Shall We Call a Constituent Assembly?
Reference: Pages 613–615.
Questions:

1. Can you give reasons why the first sentence of the second paragraph of this article should be a part of it? 2. What is "the pin-prick policy that American radicalism is going off into"? 3. Discuss these statements from this article: "America needs law-abiding desperadoes;" "To talk constituent assembly will be in every way wholesome." 4. Give reasons why you do or do not believe fundamental changes are needed in our Constitution.

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. The great obstacle to peace to-day is the character of the German Government. 2. Every advanced nation is governed, not by the people, but by groups with special interests.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for August 22, 1917. After looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words.*)

Kultur, civil life, predatory, Vatican, normal, centralized government, segregated, amendment.

THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Martie, the Unconquered. By Kathleen Norris. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.50.

Whether in her California home under the repression of a stupid, irritable father and of limited social opportunity, or in New York as the wife of a second-rate dissipated actor, Martie is buoyant, independent, and forward-looking. There is close depiction of a rather narrow range of character. The story in workmanship is equal to the author's best previous writing.

Master of the Hills (The). By Sarah Johnson Cocke. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.

A story of two generations of Georgia folks.

Play of Life (The). By Alta Florence Armstrong. (American Dramatist Series.) Richard G. Badger, Boston. $1.

Whistling Mother (The). By Grace S. Richmond. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 50c.

BIOGRAPHY

Soldier's Memories (A): In Peace and War. By Major-General Sir George Younghusband. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

A thoroughly entertaining book of reminiscences of soldier life by the British general who opened the road to Lhassa, and before that served in several wars. The book abounds in anecdotes and fun.

Through the Year with Thoreau. By Herbert W. Gleason. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. $3.

Passages selected from Thoreau's writings and illustrated by charming photographs of places and things spoken of. Altogether a beautiful book.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Workman's Compensation. By J. E. Rhodes, 2d. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

A clear and careful account of the workmen's compensation movement in this country. The legislation is clearly outlined and one valuable chapter deals with the social aspects. This is a valuable book, as it deals with industrial history, and it will appeal to the non-technical reader by its method of treatment.

POETRY

You are the Hope of the World. By Hermann Hagedorn. The Macmillan Company, New York. 50c.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Naturalist in Borneo (A). By the late Robert W. C. Shelford. Edited by Edward B. Poulton. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

The author, who was seven years from 1897 curator of Rajah Brooke's Museum, had unusual opportunities for seeing both the human and animal life of the island.

MISCELLANEOUS

Church Advertising: Its Why and How. Compiled by W. B. Ashley. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.

City Worker's World in America (The). By Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch. (American Social Progress Series.) The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

E. H. Harriman's Far Eastern Plans. By George Kennan. The Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.

Food Preparedness for the United States. By Charles O'Brien. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 60c.

Gardening for Little Girls. By Olive Hyde Foster. Duffield & Co., New York. 75c.

Hints on Landscape Gardening. By Prince von Pückler-Muskau. Translated by Bernhard Sickert. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.50.

How to Live on Three Meals a Day. By R. L. Alsaker, M.D. Frank E. Morrison, New York. $1.

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